The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3604. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CHARLESTON.

Our Own Accounts of the Attack On Fort Sumter.

The Iron-Clads Under Fire Two Hours.

They Endure a Concentric Fire from Five Different Points for Thirty Minutes.

Thirty-five Hundred Shots Fired by the Rebels.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY IN A MINUTE.

The Passage of Fort Sumter Prevented by Obstructions.

Five of the Monitors Only Slightly Damaged.

THE KEOKUK RIDDLED AND SUNK.

THE CASUALTIES VERY LIGHT.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 12, 1863.

I have just reached this point from Charleston Harbor via Fortress Monroe, by the gunboat *Flambeau*, bringing official dispatches from Admiral Dupont.

The iron-clad fleet, in its attack on Fort Sumter, had met with a repulse, but not a disaster. The attack was made on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 7th inst., and continued for two hours and a half. The fleet had all been got over the bar the day previous, and lay at anchor in the main ship channel along the shore of Morris Island, at a distance of about a mile.

The line of battle was formed in the following order:

1. The *Weehawken*, Capt. J. ROGERS.
2. The *Passaic*, Capt. PERCIVAL DRAYTON.
3. The *Montauk*, Commander J. L. WORDEN.
4. The *Patapsco*, Commander D. AMMEN.
5. The *Ironsides*, Commander F. TURNER.
6. The *Katahdin*, Commander C. W. ROGERS.
7. The *Nantucket*, Commander D. McN. FAR-RAN.
8. The *Nahant*, Commander J. DOWNES.
9. The *Keokuk*, Commander A. C. RHIND.

The *Ironsides* was Admiral DUPONT's flag-ship.

The official order was to pass the batteries on Morris Island without returning their fire, and pass inside of Fort Sumter, and devote themselves to bombarding Fort Sumter at a distance of from six to eight hundred yards.

At 3 o'clock the head of the line was in motion, the rest following. The batteries on Morris Island did not open on the fleet at all, and the enemy made no fire until the fleet had reached a position between Forts Sumter and Moultrie, when a terrific broadside came from the barbette guns of Sumter. At the same time the batteries on Cumming's Point and Sullivan's Island opened, and the iron ships were exposed to a concentric fire from five different points, unparalleled in the history of warfare.

The fleet found it impossible to pass up beyond Fort Sumter and assume its appointed place, owing to obstructions, which extended across the entire channel from Sumter and Moultrie, while where these, near the middle ground, were three other rows of piles, and there these three rebel iron-clads. The fleet was thus compelled to sustain this terrific fire, and nobly it did so, for thirty minutes. During that time not less than *thirty-five hundred shots were fired by the enemy, one hundred and sixty being counted in a single minute.*

At the end of this time five of the nine iron-clads were found to be more or less disabled, and at 4 o'clock the flagship signalled to retire.

The *Keokuk*, with splendid audacity, had run up to within five hundred yards of the fort, and near her was the *Katahdin*. The whole fleet devoted themselves to Fort Sumter; but, owing to the limited time the ships were enabled to remain, comparatively few shots were fired.

The *Ironsides*, caught in the tide, was in great part unmanageable. In consequence Admiral DUPONT had to signal to the fleet to disregard the movements of the flagship.

The iron-clads received each from twenty to ninety shots. The *Keokuk* was the worst used up, receiving several shots below and above the water line. The other four, though in pretty but slightly injured, were yet rendered temporarily unfit for use. They will speedily be repaired. The *Keokuk* was, however, so badly damaged that she sunk this morning in the position near her original anchorage. She will be blown up, to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebels.

Fort Sumpter shows some ugly posh marks on her eastern face.

The land force had been landed on Folly Island, near Stono, but did not co-operate in the attack.

The attack should really be regarded in the light of a reconnoissance, and though it was not successful, yet it was not as disastrous as it might have been. When you learn the full details you will see that the result is, on the whole, far from discouraging.

CASUALTIES ON THE NAHANT.

Commander J. Downes, Massachusetts, slight contusion of foot, from piece of iron, lodged in pilot-house.

Pilot Isaac Sendall, New-York, severe contusion neck and shoulders, from flying bolt in pilot-house. Is doing well.

Quartermaster Edward Cobb, Massachusetts—compound fracture of skull from flying bolt in pilot-house. He has since died.

John McAllister, seaman, Canada—concussion of brain from flying bolt in turret. Doing well.

J. Jackson, seaman, Massachusetts; E. Martin, seaman, Massachusetts; J. Murray, seaman, Massachusetts—very slightly hurt.

CASUALTIES ON KEOKUK.

Commander A. C. Rhind—contusion of leg.
A. McIntosh, Acting Ensign—dangerously.
C. McLoughlin, seaman—dangerously.
J. Ryan, seaman—severely.
W. McDonald, seaman—seriously.
E. Nicholson, quartermaster—slightly.
D. Chapin, seaman—slightly.
C. P. Mott, landsman—slightly.
J. M. Abbott, seaman—slightly.
J. O'Donnel, landsman—slightly.
G. Wilcox, seaman—slightly.
J. Murray, seaman—slightly.
H. Swain, seaman—slightly. W. S.

THE PERRY DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, April 12.

The steamer *Flambeau* arrived here this afternoon with Lieut.-Commander PERRY, as bearer of dispatches from Admiral DUPONT to the Government. The reports from the several Commanders had not been received up to the time of the departure of the *Flambeau*, viz: Wednesday night. From other than official sources it is ascertained that the vessels composing the fleet of renown upon Charleston on the 7th, in the following order: Weehawken, Capt. JOHN ROGERS; Passaic, Capt. PERCIVAL DRAYTON; Montauk, Capt. WORDEN; Patapsco, Capt. AMMEN; *Ironsides*, (the flagship,) Commander TURNER, with Admiral DUPONT and his staff on board; next followed the *Catskill*, Capt. COMMO. RODGERS; *Nantucket*, Capt. FARRAN; *Nahant*, Capt. DOWNES, and *Keokuk*, Capt. RHIND.

In this order they proceed up the main channel, arriving within seven hundred yards of the main forts. The *Ironsides* became unmanageable, owing to the tide and the narrowness of the channel, and she was therefore obliged to drop anchor to prevent drifting ashore. Owing to these circumstances, she signaled her consorts to disregard her position. The remainder of the squadron continued on its course, and soon came within easy range of the rebel fire from all points.

The obstruction of the channel from Forts Sumter to Moultrie, interfered with the progress of our ships. In consequence of this and the position of the *Ironsides*, as above stated, the plan of operations or battle was deranged; and the space for maneuvering being only from 500 to 1,000 yards, the vessels were obliged to prepare and at once engage the forts, and the adjacent batteries. The signal had been made for action at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, by the Ironsides, but the rebels had previously opened fire on the leading vessels. The contest is represented as in the highest degree exciting, presenting a fearful scene of fire belching from all points on the land and water—a continuous roar of cannon.

In the course of thirty or forty minutes the *Keokuk* was in a sinking condition, and was obliged to withdraw from the fire and seek an anchorage below the range of the enemy's guns. A few minutes afterward all the vessels withdrew, from a signal of the flagship, it being deemed impracticable to continue any further hostilities. The *Keokuk* was within 200 or 300 yards of Sumter, and was completely riddled—struck from all the batteries within range, at least ninety times in thirty minutes. The shot was from rifled cannon of the heaviest calibre. Capt. RHIND, her commander, received a contusion on the leg from a flying fragment of his vessel, which only slightly lamed him. Twelve of the men were wounded, together with Acting Ensign MCINTOSH, who had charge of one of the guns. The injuries are supposed to be fatal.

The next morning, finding it impossible to save the vessel, Capt. RHIND called a tug which took all his men on board. A few minutes thereafter the *Keokuk* sunk. The persons belonging to the ship lost all their private effects. On Wednesday the squadron remained at anchor in the main ship channel.

It is said the number of men in our fleet was only about 1,100 with 30 guns, while the enemy had, it is supposed, at least, 300 guns, the best in the world.

The injury to the vessels, excluding the *Keokuk*, are represented to be of such character as will require but a short time for repairs. The casualties among our men were remarkably few, including one killed and three wounded on the *Nahant*.

The advantage of our fleet being in possession of the main ship channel, narrows the circuit of the blockade two-thirds of the former distance. Most of the batteries fired upon our vessels until the latter reached the vicinity of the main forts.

NEWS RECEIVED IN NEW-YORK.

The steamship *George Peabody*, Capt. ATWELL, from New-Orleans the 31st ult., via Fort Pickens, Key West, Hilton Head and Charleston, has on the 9th inst., arrived at this port last evening.

Capt. ATWELL reports that the Monitor *Nahant* arrived at Port Royal for repairs on the 8th inst. He counted five holes in her chimney where rebel shot had penetrated, and observed some rivets displaced from her turret. Five hundred shots had been fired at her from the rebel batteries in Charleston harbor. Her guns could not be worked to advantage, but it was said she was not seriously injured.

The *Keokuk* had sunk and one man on board was lost.

On the 6th inst., at 10 P. M., the *Geo. Peabody* spoke two gunboats off Charleston bar, but could obtain no definite news in regard to affairs at that point. It was reported that Gen. HUNTER was up the bay.

The British steamship *Dolphin*, prize to the United States steamer Wachusett, arrived at Key West April 1.

The steamer *Clara*, prize to the United Steamer *Kensaho*, was captured off Mobile on the 25th ult.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, April 12—Midnight.

The following dispatch has been received from a gentleman on board the steamer *Mary Sanford*:

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., Friday, April 10, } VIA FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 12. }

We passed through the fleet off Charleston on Thursday, 9th inst., at 10 A. M. The weather was clear and pleasant.

The monitors were ranged along the beach off Cumming's Point, all in good order.

We were boarded by one of the pilots of the expedition, who states that the *Keokuk* and seven of the monitors attacked Fort Sumter on Tuesday, 7th, and passed some distance above the Fort, receiving some two hundred shots. A pilot's shot of English manufacture penetrated the forward Whitney battery, *Keokuk*, that night in 12 hours after her last battle. The other iron-clads passed through the shower of shot and shell unharmed, or with trifling damage. The casualties reported were very few. Capt. RHIND, of the *Keokuk*, was slightly injured by a bolt. The Quartermaster and six men on board the Monitor *Nahant* were killed.

Arrangements are being made to blow up the *Keokuk*.

As regards future movements, reports are conflicting. It was positively stated by one of the pilots who boarded us that the Monitors would withdraw over the bar, and further action for the present would be suspended. This was subsequently contradicted by a reporter for a New-York paper.

An officer from the *Iroquois* *Adge*, who previously boarded us, stated that the engagement would be renewed about 1 P. M., and added that the Admiral explained his method of success.

The channel above the fort was unobstructed.

No torpedoes are reported to have been exploded.

We left the fleet at noon. When about 25 miles north heard heavy firing.

The weather is exceedingly pleasant and the sea smooth.

(The above was a private message, addressed to Col. SAWYER, military censor.)

NEWS VIA FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 12.

The *Mary Sandford* arrived at Morehead Friday from off Charleston, with information of the entire attack, which commenced at 3 o'clock and lasted three hours. The *Keokuk* passed half a mile above Sumter, where she met with obstructions, at which time a terrific firing was kept up on both sides, when she received a shot that passed through her between wind and water, from which she sunk in eleven hours.

The *Nahant* was within 100 yards of Fort Sumter in the action, and received a shell at the junction of the turret with the deck, which prevented the turret from revolving, and rendering her useless for the time.

The *Ironsides* received one hundred and fifty shots, sustaining no damage further than starring a few bolts.

The rest of the fleet is uninjured and hauled off, the object of the reconnoissance being accomplished, which was to ascertain the locality of the obstructions.

Our entire loss was two killed and seven wounded.

As the *Sanford* left some iron-clads were going to blow up the *Keokuk*.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 12.

The news from Charleston, brought by the commander of the *Keokuk*, and by New-York newspaper correspondents, has got, in three hours, a trifle of exaggeration. The country at large should have known that the *Keokuk's* armor was thin—that she was every way a weak vessel; that her inviting sides floated five feet above the water, while the Monitors exposed but as many inches to the enemy's fire. She had two turrets, also, while SIMON'S and ERICSSON'S ships have but one. It was an accident mostly that placed the *Keokuk* at the head of the attacking line, and we paid the price of accidents in war, which are blunders, in having about ninety shots thrown through and through her. The Monitors which were exposed to the same fire suffered no serious damage. Bottom of our men was killed, so far as Capt. RHIND knows, and he was injured by a bolt driven inwards by a shot striking it on the head outside. A few of our sailors were slightly wounded. The country may accept this assurance—that the impregnability of our iron-clads has been demonstrated in the preliminary engagement before Charleston. They were exposed for hours to the concentrated fire, at five hundred yards' distance, of the strongest batteries that have ever been erected for harbor defence, armed with the best English Whitworth and Blakeley guns. They were not damaged to any serious degree.

The story, spread through the city, that our entire fleet had hurried back to Port Royal, is false. It is within the bar,—and it will stay there, too, till it anchors abreast the Charleston wharves. We now have possession of the whole of the main ship channel into the harbor, and command Morris Island. In one day we have shortened our line of blockade fully two-thirds, and enabled the Navy Department to relieve the most of the vessels so long occupied in watching the Swash and the other channels, and we have also got our iron-clads in a land-locked harbor, safe from the storms that vex the outside of the bay.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 12.

The following is taken from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 10th:

What was that news—"The fall of Charleston?" Nothing less than that! On the foundation of a rumor from Fortress Monroe, the journals of the modern Gomorrah are all ablaze. Early editorials on the transcendental victory in the *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Times*. Universal enthusiasm for the Union in the streets. Gold falling, falling; paper raising like a kite. The published information, when examined, does not, it is true, exactly amount to the capture of the city; but the general impression made by the Press and Government agents is certainly to that effect. Such statements were evidently put forth for the purpose of extorting and robbery. What will be the effect when the truthfulness out? What will those who have parted with their money on this false information feel, say, do, when they learn that Charleston has not fallen, though its defenses have, indeed, caught the "devil" and sunk the *Keokuk*. If any spirit was remaining in that people, it should at once revolt, or at least no victims to those who deceived them, that they might plunder them.

But the misery which will follow the statement of the true facts will be quickly lost in the thundering tide of events. New-York will soon have something more important than false news and exchange gambling to talk about. The day of deception is over. To-morrow we may have to turn the tide of victory at Salem, in point now disregarded. At Charleston, the enemy seemed unprepared for these attacks, because they knew the spot. Let us hope that their expectations will be fulfilled, for it is an expectation of triumph on the South that Gunter to the enemy.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Official Account of the Last Fight at Franklin.

Van Dorn Repulsed at All Points and Pursued Until Dark.

His Loss Three Hundred Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 12.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS, Tenn., April 11.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch was received from Gen. GRANGER on the 10th:

VAN DORN made the promised attack to-day at one o'clock, directly in front and on the town. The infantry regiments on guard in town, with the cavalry pickets, held him at bay until their ammunition was exhausted. The dense smoke and atmosphere favored their operations, enabling them to approach very near without our being able to observe them. Our siege guns and our light batteries opened upon them with murderous effect, literally strewing the ground with men and horses. I had posted STANLEY four miles out on the Murfreesboro road. He at once crossed his forces over at Heights' Mills, vigorously attacking FORREST'S division as moving down on the Lewisburgh pike, capturing six pieces of artillery and some two hundred prisoners, but owing to the unfavorable nature of the country, was unable to hold them, being attacked by greatly superior numbers, outflanked and nearly surrounded. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is less than one hundred, while the enemy's cannot be less than three times that number. They were repulsed on all sides, and driven until darkness prevented the pursuit. Capt. McIVERSS, of the Fourth Regulars, took the battery and prisoners, bringing off thirty-odd of the latter.

(Signed,)
G. GRANGER, Major-General.
W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, April 12.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Murfreesboro, says:

VAN DORN attacked GRANGER with 15,000 men. The battle lasted nearly all day. The enemy was repulsed, with a loss of 300. Our loss was about 100. Gen. STANLEY'S cavalry, led by him in person, charged and captured a battery and 200 prisoners, but being unsupported, were compelled to relinquish the battery, and all but twenty of the prisoners. The enemy was pursued until dark.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Failure of an Attempt to Reinforce Gen. Foster.

HIS REFUSAL TO SURRENDER WASHINGTON

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 12.

The *S. R. Spaulding* arrived to-day from Morehead City yesterday.

No communication has been received at Newbern from Gen. FOSTER since Wednesday night. Women and children are leaving Newbern. Seven thousand troops, attempting to reach Washington from Newbern, were driven back on Wednesday eight miles, with the loss of about fifty men.

The last accounts from Gen. FOSTER state that the rebels had sent in three flags of truce for him to surrender Washington. FOSTER'S reply to the last was to send no more flags; if they did he would capture them, and *if they wanted Washington, to come and take it.*

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the George Peabody—List of Casualties on Board the Gunboat Diana.

By the steamer *George Peabody*, we have the New-Orleans *Era* of April Sunday.

The Bayou Bœuf correspondent of the *Era*, dating April 1, says:

"So far as can be ascertained the following is the correct list of casualties on the *Diana*:

Capt. Paterson, killed; Executive Officer Hall, shot in the head, severely; Master's Mate Weston, prisoner; Master's Mate Dollivar, killed; Chief-Engineer McNally, killed; Third-Assistant Engineer Holcombe, prisoner; Mr. Brock, the pilot, and Mr. Third-Assistant Sweeney, were the only officers not killed or taken prisoners.

In Company A, 13th Connecticut, First Lieut. Wm. S. BUNKLY commanding:

First Lieut. Wm. S. Bunkly, prisoner; Second Lieut. Charles Lourie, prisoner; sergeant Frances Sears, wounded seriously; private Charles Mitchell, in the arm, slightly; private G. N. Lathrop, in the chin, slightly; private John Van Ness, in the shoulder, slightly; private John Whelle, the head, slightly; Sergt.-Major Charles Sherman, in the arm, slightly.

The following is the official list of the casualties in Co. F, Capt. Joyner, 160th N. Y. V.:

Capt. J. J. Jewett, wounded seriously in the head; First Lieut. Lieut. S. Kirby, prisoner; Second Lieut. H. B. Eaton, prisoner; private W. E. Bailey, killed; private G. Lattimore, private A. Lansing, Jr., killed; private Levi Slater, Killed; Sergeant G. W. Vopplank, wounded slightly, paroled; Corporal J. D. Clark, wounded slightly in the face, paroled; Corporal J. E. White, wounded slightly, paroled; Corporal D. Potts, wounded slightly, paroled; private T. McPherson, wounded slightly, paroled; private N. Johnson, wounded seriously, paroled; private B. Symonds, wounded slightly, paroled.

Besides those above mentioned two sergeants, two corporals, and nineteen privates were captured and paroled.

A large rebel river boat is now at Bradshaw City with a flag of truce, but I cannot ascertain the object for which it came.

The *Era* has the following paragraphs:

The United States war steamer *Arizona*, DANIEL J. URSON, Lieutenant Commanding, from Philadelphia, 10th ult., via Key West, 27th, is in the stream.

The Tisdale case, in which a Mr. TISDALE had been charged with treason, in exhibiting secret emblems at a fair, had been decided by Judge FRANCIS in favor of TISDALE, who was discharged.

The light at Ship Island has been extinguished.

There is nothing in it from Baton Rouge or Texas.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH

Return of the Yazoo Pass Expedition.

The Vicksburgh Blockade to be Run By Several Iron-Clads.

CAIRO, Sunday, April 12.

A special to the Times, from Helena, Ark., 9th says:

The entire Tallahatchie fleet, consisting of the divisions under Gens. ROSS and QUINBY, and numerous gun and mortar-boats, arrived last night. The expedition, which has been absent forty-three days, left Fort Greenwood Sunday. As soon as the boats were observed by the enemy, they opened a brisk fire upon the woods, where batteries had been planted, which continued till the last boat steamed up the river. On the passage the boats were frequently fired on by guerrillas. A number of soldiers were wounded, and 25 or 30 killed.

The divisions under QUINBY and HOVEY have been ordered to Vicksburgh.

CAIRO, Sunday, April 12.

The dispatch boat *New-National* has arrived from Vicksburgh, where place she left Wednesday. She brings the news that the iron-clads *Louisville*, *Mound City*, *Cincinnati*, *Benton*, *Lafayette* and two others, are prepared to run the blockade. They expected to execute the movement Friday or Saturday night. It was also said that transports had been prepared with bales and cotton bulkheads to run the batteries.

The reported arrival of Gen. GRANGER at Carthage, ten miles below Warrenton, on the Louisiana side, with a heavy force, is confirmed.

Great Improvement in the Southern Condition of the Army—Good Hospital Accommodations—Discipline in the 43d and the New Regiments—A New Canal Commenced—The Capture of the Rebel Steamer Vicksburgh, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-VERSAILLES, Tuesday, April 1, 1863.

The late "spell" of wintry weather has passed, and, once more divested of overcoats, men have left the vicinity of camp-fires, and are enjoying the warmth of as glorious sunshine as ever vivified or cheered the earth.

Since my letter relative to the amount of sickness in the army here, and the shameful neglect which our soldiers experienced, there have been many and important changes. New accommodations have been provided for the sick, medicines and sanitary supplies have become abundant, dry, airy localities have been selected for hospital sites, and arrangements have been made to classify the sick, by providing for them post-houses, convalescent hospitals, or by sending them up the river to Memphis and St. Louis. One of the finest institutions that has sprung up under the new order of things, is a convalescent hospital, established on the Marshal Plantation at Milliken's Bend, under the experienced care of Surgeon R. C. PARMELEE.

There is a fine roomy mansion, surrounded by a garden rich in plants, and gorgeous with the green and gold of tropic flowers. This, instead of being taken possession of by some individual and Staff—gaudy with buttons and shoulder-straps—has been given up wholly to the use of the sick. Back of the building are two long rows of whitewashed cottages, equal in size, convenience and cleanliness to the houses occupied by well-to-do mechanics in any of the Eastern States. Between these rows of quarters is a broad lawn, level as an esplanade, and shaded by the overarching branches of beautiful willow-oak, China and fig-trees. Beneath, long lines of hospital huts have been erected, and to these huts and buildings are sent the sick, to draw health from the pure air and beautiful scenery which surround them. There is an exhaustless supply of pure rain-water, of sheets, cots, clean clothing, food, medicines—in short, everything which a sick man needs to assist him back to life and health.

There is very little sickness in the army among the old regiments—among the regulars, a sick man is a rarity. The officers have gained experience, lost fear of their commands, and strenuously insist upon perfect cleanliness in the camps and of the persons of their soldiers. Upon selecting a camp, it is at once ditched, and thereafter each morning is swept till its cleanliness will rival that of the floor of an Amsterdam housekeeper.

With our new regiments it is different. Each colonel comes into the field expecting to run for Congress, each captain has his eye upon a seat in the State Legislature, each lieutenant and non-commissioned officer is looking forward to the hour when he can appeal to the patriotism of the public for the position of justice of the peace, constable, postmaster or something; and, in consequence, not one of them dares say a peremptory word to his "fellow-countrymen and independent voters" under his command, lest it may influence their suffrages.

Of course, all the new regiments are not thus officered, although there enough thus situated to make their case worthy of remark. It is from commands in which, from these and other causes, there prevails a laxity of discipline, that a majority of all the sick come; and it is also from the ranks of such regiments that sneak forth the cowardly who so frequently disgrace our arms and cause by crime, robbery, and at times, crimes of a more hideous character.

I noticed this democratical element in an expedition of which the Times has already been advised. On the boat, during our progress up, no line officers could be found who would associate with each other; but on the contrary, each individual with a shoulder-strap hunted up their privates, and at once commenced a game of euchre or old sledge, and in shoulder in a small way, for the next vacancy in office and popularity at home. In the rush to the table for meals, officers unceremoniously submitted to be crowded into waiting for the second or third meal, in order that their prospective constituency might at once satisfy their hunger, and not obtain cause of offence against their superiors.

In a conversation with the colonel, he assured me, in a tone not timorous to reach the ears of a crowd of dirty, lounging blue-coats close by, that discipline degraded men, by making mere machines of them, and that in this country, where one man is as intelligent, moral and sensitive as any other, we have no right to tame men by drill and break their spirit by restraint.

When the regiment left the boat, I found that about one-half of my clothing had disappeared. Thinking that they had been considerate enough to leave me even one-half, I bade them god-speed, but determined in future to keep myself and effects as far removed as possible from connection with these gentlemanly, not-to-be-crushed-on disciplined patriots.

So far as I know, all the old, long-established outfits, viz.: The Canal, Lake Providence, Yazoo Pass and Deer Creek have been abandoned, and our numerous wilfulling Generals are casting their eyes about for new out-offs to conquer. I think they have not indeed in vain, but have found some sore of land unfathomed, or some yard of levee uncut, and are about going at it. I infer this for the reason that yesterday I saw two dredging machines sharping upon the levee at a place not a hundred miles from here, while all this morning the Sunny South has been sinking on contrabands, each armed to the teeth with a shovel, and evidently on desperate digging schemes intent.

Look out in a few days for telegraphic intelligence from Washington, Memphis and Cairo that the Yazoo cut-off is nearly completed; that a gunboat has gone through; that the whole fleet has passed down, and has entered the Mississippi below Vicksburgh; that the Department is in receipt to-night of stirring and cheering news from the Yazoo cut-off—the information coming rather closely with the announcement that the whole affair is—well, not a success.

The outlook on the part of the Senate to confirm several of the Pennsylvania Western nominations for Brigadier-Generals, has caused no little confusion and much annoyance in the Department, and will necessarily involve the resignations of several valuable officers. Many of the above present features of peculiar hardship—as, for instance, in the case of Gen. DAVID STANLY, of Chicago. He has put out divers regiments in the field since the war broke out, and has spared no time or expense in making them equal in every respect to any troops in the service. His diligence and ability induced the President, upon the recommendation of Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, and others, to nominate him a Brigadier-General. He assumed the position—the vacancies which were caused by his leaving his regiment were filled, and the commissions issued to the proper officers. The Senate failed to confirm him, and the result is that he finds himself, in Hooker, out of the service. He intends, I believe, doing what he has not done since he entered the service, a year and a half ago—that is, go home. By this the army will lose one of the ablest and most efficient officers now in the field. Gen. THAYER, of Nebraska; HANOVER, of Illinois, and several others, find themselves in the same unpleasant situation.

THAT "it is an ill wind which blows nobody any good" was lately illustrated in the gale, which, a few nights since, caused such a commotion among bales, steamboat chimneys and other objects. In blowing as against the shore, below of Vicksburgh, and tore the steamer *Vicksburgh* from her moorings, and carried her along with 2,000 bales of cotton directly into the arms of FARRAGUT below. The cotton was speedily transferred to loyal craft, and as the Vicksburgh was useless from the want of machinery, she was burned up. The prize money which thus fell into the hands of the lucky sailors is a very handsome sum—sufficient to afford a moderate competence for everybody on board from the Admiral to the coal-heave.

The ram *Switzerland* was probably ready for service yesterday.

To-day, Gen. STANLY'S division is embarking on a short expedition up the river. GALWAY.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Anti-Gold Speculation Bill—The Bill to Promote Re-enlistments—The Staten Island Ferry Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 11, 1863.

The Senate Anti-Gold Speculation bill was announced in the House this morning, and, on motion of Mr. DEAN, was referred to the Committee on Banks, with the right to report at any time. The Senate amendments were deemed too important for immediate action. Of the passage of the bill substantially as it came from the Senate, there is hardly a doubt.

The bill to promote enlistments, from the Senate, was considered in the House in Committee of the Whole last evening, when, after debate, the amendment offered by Mr. DEAN, having for its object the prevention of the enlistment of colored persons in this for other States, was adopted. The Conscription act makes no distinction as to color, and blacks as well as whites are liable to be drafted. It is claimed that there are at least one thousand blacks in the State liable to be drafted under the law, and that therefore drafting for black regiments in other States should be prevented. The bill was ordered to a third reading, after being amended so as to provide that no bounty shall hereafter be paid unless half of the amount is allotted to the family, or whoever is dependent on the soldier for support. The bill was passed, this morning, by a nearly unanimous vote.

The passage in the House, this morning, of the Staten Island Ferry bill, vesting in the Mayor and Commonalty the leasing, and in the Mayor, Comptroller and President of Councilmen the regulation of Ferries to Staten Island, is the subject of sincere congratulation, because it opens up the prospect of communication from the George Law monopoly. Much is due to Mr. PARKER, of Richmond, for his efforts in behalf of the interests of his constituents and the public in this matter.

In addition to the provisions of other acts for the relief of indigent families of volunteers, Mr. F. E. HAWES has, with the unanimous consent of the House, reported a bill, which was immediately committed to the Committee of the Whole, which provides that the Supervisor, Town Clerk and Justices in the towns of the State shall be an ex officio board, with power to audit necessary relief to indigent families of volunteers, the amount to be audited and collected the same as other town charges.

The Senate bill to authorize the Corporation of the City of New-York to construct a slip in front of a part of the Battery, and to lease same, gives the Mayor and Comptroller of New-York the right to enter into a contract with the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company, in other words—Gunen Law, or any other persons or persons, for the construction of a slip at the easterly corner of the Battery, west of and adjoining the pier lying west of Pier No. 1, East River, not exceeding 300 feet wide, in width, and to lease the same to be used for the purpose of a Ferry to Staten Island.

This is an old soldier in a new uniform.

The House went into the order of presentation of petitions, when there was another avalanche of petitions in favor of extension of the franchises for the Broadway franchise—probably not less than four or five hundred separate petitions from all parts of the State, signed by many thousand names. They were all referred to the Committee on Railroads, that Committee giving a hearing to all interested on Monday, at 9½ o'clock A. M., when it is understood Senator VAN BUREN will appear in behalf of Mr. STEWART and his associates.

The Committee on Internal Affairs in the Senate, this morning, reported the Licensed Bill amended, as mentioned yesterday. Mr. T. C. FLEMING endeavored to make it the special order for a future day, but did not obtain the necessary number of votes. The bill appears to be hung up.

Mr. DEAN'S resolutions amending the Constitution on the question in relation to allowing soldiers to vote, were called up to-day, and made the special order for Tuesday next. There is small prospect of their passage, while the Senate bill on the same subject is likely to become a law.

The House has distilled its views concerning the day of adjournment, by adopting the joint resolution designating Saturday the 18th, as the day for closing the session. The Senate has yet to act on it.

The Commissioners for Improving the Navigation of the Hudson held a session this morning, and in the absence of other means, determined to proceed with dredging the river at private expense. The Rondout Station has passed the Commissioner's bar, but the Newton, with others, is still there.

COURT OF APPEALS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Part 1.—Nos. 1816, 1817, 1818, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047. *Part III.*—Nos. A. The People, vs. Russell vs. McCarty; 2226, 2229, 2232, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....April 11, 1863.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104⅝	600	Erie Railway	76⅝
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	105⅛	50	do	b10 76⅝
4,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Coup.	97⅝	200	do	b10 76⅝
1,500	Treas. 7 3-10 W. c. Notes, Oct. & Apr.	105	100	do	b10 76⅝
2,000	do	105⅛	100	Erie R. Pref	38⅝
11,000	U. S. 5-20s, Nov.	97⅝	100	Hud. R. R.	c30 104⅛
1,000	do	105⅛	100	do	b10 104⅛
5,000	do, Nov.	105⅛	100	do	b10 104⅛
1,000	Ill. War Loan	100⅝	100	do	b10 104⅛
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	62	100	do	b10 104⅛
2,000	Mo. 6s, 10 to 5	62	100	do	b10 104⅛
1,000	N. Y. City 6s	110⅝	100	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	90
1,000	Erie 2d, N. Y. & E.	82	100	Cl. & Web. R.	81
2,000	Erie 2d, N. Y. & E.	82	50	Rome & Watertown R.	90
1,000	Ind. & Ill. 1st M.	90	200	Harlem R.	40
2,000	Alt. & Pit. 2d M.	80⅝	200	do	47⅛
1,000	Ind. & Cin. 1st M.	85	200	do	47⅛
2,000	Mich. Cen. 6s	104	100	do	47⅛
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80	100	do	b10 47⅛
40	Wood River Bank	100	200	do	b10 47⅛
25	Merchants' Bank	100	100	Harlem R. Pref.	53⅝
10	Park Bank	110⅝	100	Hudson R.	c5 50⅝
20,000	American Gold	151	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	82
100,000	do	150⅝	100	do	c30 82
100,000	do	150⅝	100	do	82
100,000	do	150⅝	200	do	82⅛
100,000	do	150⅝	200	do	82⅛
200	Cumb. Coal Pref.	33⅝	200	do	82⅛
200	Quicksilver Min. Co.	42	200	do	82⅛
100	do	42⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	82⅛
100	do	42⅛	100	do	82⅛
100	do	42	100	do	82⅛
100	do	42	100	do	82⅛
100	do	42	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	94⅛
100	do	42	100	do	94⅛
100	do	42	100	do	94⅛
100	Can. Am. S. Co.	20	100	do	c30 94
100	do	20⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	90
100	Mining Co.	20⅝	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	b30 70
100	do	20⅝	100	do	70
100	do	20⅝	100	Clev. Col. C. & I. R.	130
100	Buck'y Co. Lead Co.	24	100	Chic. & Mil. R.	71⅛
100	do	24	100	Glen. & Tol. R.	c 40
100	do	24	100	do	92
100	do	24	100	do	92
100	do	24	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	94⅛
100	do	24	100	do	94⅛
100	do	24	100	do	94⅛
100	do	24	100	do

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS Excelsior-house, No. 35 9th-st., near 6th-av. The lot is 50 feet wide, near the school in 9th-st. Sale immediate, with all modern improvements and in all seasons a desirable residence. Price low. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT PEEKSKILL, in every variety, for sale cheap. J. B. HILLS, Peekskill.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND COTTAGES IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION.—June 11, 1868.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed in the month of June, 1868, and that all the property and effects of said at that time, belonging of the Company, shall be sold at public auction for the highest bidder in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1868.

The undersigned, Trustees of the Chicago Land Company, will therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1868, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

1st. Lots in Hoard's addition to Chicago, on north side of North Branch.

2d. Lots in Hoard's addition, west side of North Branch.

3d. Lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.

4th. Lots in original town Chicago.

Also, mortgages, nearly matured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

The property to be sold consists of 20 lots, on which there are buildings, an expenditure of about $100,000.

Of these lots, 11 are located on the North Branch, and 4 are located on the North Branch of the Chicago River, and 5 are located on the South Branch.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MARION H. GOODAN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 26, 1868.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE well-located and well-arranged three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, No. 21 East 16th-st., near Broadway, with the adjoining small house, fronting in the 15th-st., well rented to a good tenant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 6TH-AV., 23D AND 24TH STS.—The Managers of the Home for Friendless Boys offer for sale the property they now occupy, with all modern improvements and in all seasons a desirable residence. Price low. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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CHICAGO, March 26, 1868.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A HANDsome country seat of about 21 acres, with new and commodious dwelling, stable, carriage-house, and other stables, built in the best manner, by day's work, situated on high bluff, with a view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country, and a beautiful and extensive view of the Sound. Easy access by Harlem Railroad, and short distance from the depot. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to O. S. SEAMAN, on the premises, or to D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT AT AVENDUE.—WILL BE sold at Auction on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, a house and lot situated in the village of Red Bank, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, near the Hubbard Bridge. The house is 24x32 feet, two stories, five rooms, with kitchen attached. The lot is 67x150 feet, running down to the river. There is a boat-house under the hill, 14x30 feet. For further particulars inquire of JOSEPH W. BORDEN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE BEAUTIful village of Flushing, L. I., a very neat dwelling, with a fine water prospect, containing eight rooms, bath-room and cellar, and attic; stable and out-house; is admirably adapted for a small family. Communications to New-York per railroad and omnibus, Flushing per day. Rent $2,000. Depot $200. Apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock, to GEO. W. PROM, No. 76 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT MILFORD, CONN., WITHIN three minutes' walk of the depot on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, a large, nearly new, commodious house and barn, with ten acres of land; the house is pleasantly located on high ground, and commands a fine view of the Sound and of the surrounding country. For further particulars, inquire of

SANDS SEELY, No. 41 Wall-st.,
Or of E. L. BALDWIN, No. 94 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN the City of Newark, located on Mount Pleasant-av., commanding a fine view of the Passaic, and within five minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex depot. The grounds comprise eight lots, with a frontage of 160 feet, a fine stable and carriage-house. The house was built by days' work, is nearly new and in fine order, conveniently arranged, and well supplied with water. For terms and further particulars apply to RALPH HEAD, Nos. 23 and 25 Courtlandt-slip.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR A YEAR, IN the country, a few miles west of Newburgh, a large stone mansion, complete furniture, fine grounds and pleasure grounds, well stocked, with fruit and ornamental trees, commodious stable and carriage-house. Enquire of H. L. Clarke, No. 262 5th-av., J. H. Burton, No. 20 Warren-st., J. Benson, New-York Hospital. For terms, address S. A. BANAGH, Cuddebackville, Orange County, N. Y.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, IN COMPLETE order, situated in the village of Fordham, 2 miles from City; pleasantly located, with garden, well of good water, the house containing 11 rooms, and is only 3 minutes' walk from the Harlem Railroad and stages depots; rent $175 a year. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT WHITE Plains, a modern-built two-story and attic house, containing 17 rooms, with all necessary outbuildings; one hour's ride by rail, and 1 hour's drive. Apply to MILLER, White Plains, or E. E. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st., New-York. Also, a first-class farm in Orange County.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE country residence, embracing a spacious house, built within the last two years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large stable, etc. Apply to J. P. HUNTINGTON, Fordham, 12 miles from the City. Inquire at Gas-office, No. 16 Maiden-lane, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A Cheney stable and five acres of ground, in Greenburgh, Westchester County, on the southerly junction of the old Albany road, near the Lighthouse turnpike; distant one mile southerly from the village of Central Hastings. Apply to WM. H. BYCKMAN, No. 23 Bowling-green.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale, new, by HENRY T. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, the H.A.R.R., No. 64 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—IN WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, and half a mile from the depot of the Harlem Railroad, a large mansion-house, &c., one and a half acres of land, handsomely improved, well adapted for a Summer boarding-house, school, or gentleman's residence. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 66 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE CITY OF Hudson, N. Y., a gothic cottage, (on Palisade-av.,) with four lots of ground; house is built in the best manner; hot and cold water, bath, and all modern improvements; barn; pass the door to the Harlem connection; given immediately. Apply to THOMAS ALDRIDGE, Postmaster, City of Hudson.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I., IN A CONVEnient, high and commanding location, a fine 3-story, basement and sub-cellar house, containing 12 rooms and 10 closets; in excellent order. Large lot of ground and good fruit. Rent $400, including gas fixtures and oil-cloth. Apply to WILLETT & CARLL, Real Estate Agents, Flushing, L. I.

AT LENOX, MASS.—TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The Sheffield Jaw occupied by Mrs. Brevoort. It is delightfully situated in the centre of the village, and commands a most beautiful prospect. Possession can be had immediately. For sale unfurnished, or to let furnished. Apply at No. 310 Broadway, Room No. 22.

FREDERIC A. POTTS.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence on the New-Haven Railroad, 32 minutes' ride from 26th-st. Depot. House commodious and in good order; containing all modern improvements; location high and healthy, about ¼ mile from the Sound; outbuildings simple; fruit of various kinds; 6 acres of land; price $20,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 161 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—LOCATed on the Bay shore, near Fort Hamilton, about six miles from Brooklyn, consisting of a spacious stone dwelling, containing fifteen rooms; a carriage-house, with stabling for three horses, hay-loft, and filled with about four acres of land. Apply to H. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—CONSISTing of 30 acres of land, new house, containing all the modern improvements, stable, lodge, and farming implements complete; situated at English Neighborhood, N. J., on the Northern Railroad, only within three minutes' walk of the station. For further particulars, inquire of DOUGLAS & SHEERWOOD, 31 and 32 Whitehall.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT NEAR Morristown, N. J., two hours from New-York, comprising a gothic house, 14 feet in depth, and all outbuildings, all in complete order, and 25 acres of land. For further particulars, apply to ROBERT LAMBERT, No. 51 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET IN RAHWAY, N. J.—LESS THAN an hour's ride of New-York, within one block of depot, a convenient house, 10 rooms, piazza, large garden, fruit-trees, gas, cow and water; new vacant. Rent $300. Apply to L. FOLSOM, No. 227 Spring-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1½ miles from Tarrytown depot; house contains 10 rooms, carriage-house, &c., fine river view; 15 acres of good land, suitably divided into pasture, meadow and pasture land; plenty of choice fruit, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING-house in the town of Hempstead, Conn. A stable and good well of water on the premises. The place is central and very near the railroad station; is altogether suitable for a small family. For particulars, address Box No. 344 Post-office, Hempstead, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN ELLENVILLE PARK, (600 acres,) on Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, within one hour of Wall-st. Also, sites for higher building sites, from one to ten acres. Also, sites for higher building sites, from one to ten acres. Also, sites for higher building sites, from one to ten acres

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IRENE; OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FIDELIO.
WINTER GARDEN—EAGLE LODGE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BARRY DAY.
WALLACK'S—MY NOBLE SON-IN-LAW.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—CAMILLE.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY—CONNOISSEURS—FUTT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at all hours—INDIAN CHIEFS AND WARRIORS—Day and Evening.
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—GRIFFINALE'S CONCERTS.
COOPER INSTITUTE—LECTURE ON GAS.
HARVARD'S HALL OF ART—(No. 536 Broadway.)—FOUR PANORAMAS IN ONE NIGHT.
GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway.)—CORPARI.
OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY—J. H. HALL'S PICTURES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A Government dispatch boat arrived at Baltimore, yesterday, from the fleet at Charleston, bringing dispatches for the Government and a special correspondent of the TIMES. We give elsewhere an account of the operations before Charleston, as received by telegraph, and at an early hour this morning we shall publish full details in an extra edition. In the attack on Fort Sumter, our correspondent says the iron-clads met with a repulse, but not with a disaster. The attack was made on the afternoon of the 7th, and continued two hours and a half. The fleet found it impossible to pass inside of Fort Sumter, as had been arranged, on account of obstructions in the channel, and on reaching a point between Sumter and Moultrie, became exposed to a concentric fire from five different points, unparalleled in the history of warfare. This fire the vessels were exposed to for thirty minutes, during which time not less than thirty-five hundred shots were fired by the enemy. Five of the nine iron-clads were then found to be more or less disabled, and the signal was given to retire. Our vessels received each from twenty to ninety shots—the *Keokuk* being the worst damaged, and sinking the next morning. She was to be blown up, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. The casualties in the fleet were very few.

We have rebel reports from Charleston as late as 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 9th inst. Up to that time, the bombardment of Fort Sumter, commenced on the 7th, had not been renewed. Our vessels, at last accounts, were still in sight, and it was anticipated that the attack would be renewed on the 10th.

We have this morning Gen. GRANGER'S official report of his recent fight with VAN DORN at Franklin, Tenn., a brief telegraphic announcement of which was published in the TIMES of Saturday. VAN DORN, with a force estimated at 15,000, made the attack at 1 o'clock on Friday, and the fight lasted all the afternoon. Owing to a dense smoke and heavy atmosphere, the enemy approached quite close to our lines before they could be discovered, but our artillery then mowed them down by scores. A diversion at the same time was made by the cavalry under Gen. STANLEY, who succeeded in capturing six pieces of artillery from the enemy, and in taking some two hundred prisoners, but owing to the nature of the country, and the superior numbers of the enemy, he was forced to relinquish a great part of the latter. The rebels were repulsed on all sides, with a loss of about three hundred killed and wounded, and were pursued until dark. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, was less than one hundred.

Rebel reports from Little Washington, N. C., where Gen. FOSTER is besieged by the rebels under HILL, are only to Sunday last. It is stated that two gunboats, followed by several large transports loaded with troops, attempted to run up the Pamlico to reinforce Gen. FOSTER, but were forced to turn back, badly damaged by the rebel batteries—one transport, the *Louisiana*, being sunk. Gen. FOSTER had refused to surrender, and it was expected the place would be shelled.

A letter received in Boston, from Beaufort, N. C., of April 6, and posted at the Merchants' Exchange, says that the train from Newbern had just arrived, and reports that news had reached there that Gen. FOSTER had been reinforced, and had driven the rebels back from Little Washington. A transport which left Newbern on the 8th, and arrived at Philadelphia on Friday, brought no such cheerful intelligence.

We learn from our Washington correspondent that a correspondence between our Government and that of Great Britain, regarding the *Alabama* and kindred ships, has culminated in a solemn protest against the proceedings of the English ship-builders, and an intimation that the further fitting out of armed vessels for the rebels will be regarded as unfriendly to the United States.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the evening of the 2d inst., but no news of importance. Nothing new from Baton Rouge or Texas. A list of the casualties on board the gunboat *Diana* is given elsewhere.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of five more blockade runners—the British steamer *Surprise*, by the *Huntsville*, from St. Marks, Fla., bound to Havana; the rebel schooner *Five Brothers*, and the English schooner *John Williams*, by the *Octorara*, and the English schooners *Florence Nightingale* and *Brothers*, by the *Tioga*.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill authorizing the consolidation of City railroads was reported favorably; also, the Gravesend Railroad bill; also, the Newtown Double-track Railroad bill; also, the New-York Supervisors' Salary bill, which was tabled; also, the South Bergen Railroad bill; also, the bill amending the Code of Procedure, which was ordered to a third reading; also, the Brooklyn Tunnel Assessment bill, which was ordered to a third reading. The House amendments to the bill appropriating the surplus Canal revenues were non-concurred in.

In the Assembly, the Gold bill, as amended by the Senate, was referred to the Bank Committee, with power to report at any time. Bills were passed establishing and regulating the ferries between New-York and Staten Island, and to promote the enlistment of volunteers. A large number of bills were reported favorably—among them the one for the defence of New-York harbor, and the one relative to the payment of arrears of taxes and assessments in New-York. The bill establishing a Police Department for the City and County of New-York was reported for the consideration of the House. The Excise bill was also reported for consideration. Concurrent resolutions were adopted to adjourn on the 18th inst.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Glasgow* and *Africa* we have advices from Europe to the 5th ult., four days later than by the *Saxonia*. The news is important. A debate had taken place in the British House of Commons on the 27th regarding the fitting out of the *Alabama*, during which Lord PALMERSTON declared that the British Government had done, and would do all in its power to enforce the law; but it could only act on sworn depositions, and not on rumors and suspicions; and he believed that, if they had seized the *Alabama*, no cause would have been substantiated against her, as she had no armament, whatever might have been the suspicion of her destination. Mr. LAIRD, the builder of the *Alabama*, maintained that the whole transaction with respect to that vessel was most open and legitimate. Other members, however, took a different view of the matter. Considerable excitement had been occasioned in England by the publication of the circumstances attending the seizure of the *Peterhoff*, by Admiral WILKES, and Consols fluctuated considerably in consequence, but at last accounts the excitement had subsided, and no fears were entertained that anything unpleasant would occur. No further disturbances had taken place at Stayleybridge, but matters still looked threatening. With regard to the riots there, Sir G. GREY, in the House of Commons on the 27th, stated that he had no doubt the civil and military authorities would have no difficulty in suppressing any attempt to renew the disturbances. He stated that steps were being taken to adapt the machinery of the mills to Indian and other descriptions of cotton. The latest accounts from Poland are confused. A Vienna telegram says that LANGIEWICZ had been set at liberty on parole. He and his followers proceeded to Brunn-Moravia. The violation of the Galician frontier by the Russians will be considered "as a violation of international law." LANGIEWICZ was expected in Paris. The Liverpool cotton market was firm and unchanged. Breadstuffs and provisions were dull. Consols, 92¼@¾ for money. The rebel loan was fluctuating.

GENERAL NEWS.

An immense mass meeting was held in Union-square on Saturday afternoon under the auspices of the Loyal National League—it being the anniversary of the rebel attack upon Fort Sumter. Between twenty and thirty thousand people were present, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The populace were addressed from six different stands around the Square, and among the speakers were Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, Maj.-Gen. SIGEL, Postmaster-General BLAIR, Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Senator WILSON of Massachusetts, Judge KELLY and Benj. H. BREWSTER, of Philadelphia, Col. WOODFORD, Judge FERRAROW, and others.

The Court of Appeals have unanimously decided against the policemen, who, under Mayor WOOD, years ago, refused to recognize the authority of the Police Commissioners. The decision denies them the pay they had for while acting thus insubordinately, and compels them to pay the costs of the suits.

On the Stock Exchange on Saturday, Gold Coin advanced to 153 per cent. There was renewed excitement in Harlem shares which rose 8 per cent. The Share list was otherwise dull. Money easy. Exchange unsettled.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were in limited demand on Saturday, at generally unchanged prices. Groceries were in moderate request, as also were Hay, Tallow and Whisky. Fish and Cotton attracted more attention at firmer rates. Most other articles were inactive at irregular quotations. The freight market was dull, with 439 vessels of all class in port.

The Bad Faith of the English Government.

The speeches of the Solicitor-General and of Lord PALMERSTON, which we published in full yesterday, brought by the last steamer, forbid all further doubt that *there is a deliberate purpose and a settled plan on the part of the British Cabinet to violate its neutral obligations to this country*. Our people should apprehend this distinctly, and our Government should take effective measures against it quickly. The principles announced, and the spirit manifested, make it clear that the Cabinet will do nothing effectually to prevent the completion and the equipment of the fleet of new Confederate war steamers, and its sailing from the British shores; and that the same facilities will afterward be extended to them in British ports, as have given to the *Alabama* and the *Florida* such an immense advantage in making havoc of our commerce. Wrong-doing, which many peacefully inclined Americans were at first disposed to consider as mere accident or inconsiderateness arising from the novelty of the situation, now takes the shape of a definite and boldly avowed policy. It must be recognized to be just what it is, and it must be resisted accordingly.

Both of the speakers have the effrontery to hold out that the American mind is so inflamed with passion that it cannot judge the matter coolly and fairly. We believe that history would be searched in vain for another instance of so little passion on the part of a great people under such aggravated wrongs. But whether this be so or not, all human experience testifies that *interest* perverts the judgment quite as much as passion. It is certain that the Government of England is controlled by the commercial and the aristocratic classes. It is certain that the commercial classes are prodigiously interested in breaking down our commercial rivalry, which their encouragement of Confederate privateering effectually accomplishes. It is certain that the aristocratic classes are prodigiously interested in breaking down our Republican system, which this encouragement of Confederate privateering potently furthers. These sins, therefore, on the part of the spokesmen of the English Government about superior impartiality of judgment are entirely out of place.

Fortunately for us, the justice of our view of the case does not depend upon any subtle distinctions. It rests broadly upon well-established principles, which the American Government has always recognized and acted upon.

The English Ministry try to hedge themselves in this corner: That international law does not preclude the building of vessels and supply of arms by a neutral for a belligerent—that municipal law alone takes cognizance of this—that it is nearly or quite impossible to establish beyond legal doubt the real destination of the new ships, and that consequently the municipal law cannot be executed.

The Solicitor-General declares there would be little trouble about the matter "if the minds of the people of the United States could be relieved from the prejudice that these things are against *international law*." It will be long, probably, before we shall be relieved of that prejudice, for we have had it from our first history, and felt bound to apply it even in favor of the hated England of that day. Our first *municipal* law upon the subject was not enacted until 1794; but in the year previous, April, 1793, President WASHINGTON issued his proclamation "against all persons who shall, within the confines of the Courts of the United States, violate the law of nations with respect to the Powers at war." Those Powers at war were England and France, the sympathies of the great body of the people being with France. The Secretary of the Treasury, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, at once issued instructions to the collectors of the customs, enjoining "the greatest vigilance, care, activity and impartiality in preventing all fitting out of vessels, expeditions or men for the aid of either party. Many seizures of ships, intended to be used as French privateers, were made in pursuance of those instructions. What is even more important, President WASHINGTON considered it incumbent on the United States to make compensation to English merchants for the damage done by privateering vessels which escaped, and *it was so made*, though involving a large sum—all this, too, under the law of nations, without a syllable of municipal law on the subject. The Queen's Proclamation at the commencement of the present rebellion expressly recognized that these acts came within the scope of the law of nations. In its first paragraph it warned against "violating or contravening *either* the laws and statutes of the realm in behalf of neutrality, or *the law of nations* in relation thereto." Her Majesty's subjects, then, have duties *under the law of nations*, in this matter of neutrality, as acknowledged by the Queen. With what face then can those Ministers of the Queen, at this late day, stand up and maintain, as they do, that it is all a matter of internal municipal law, with the administration of which the United States Government has nothing to do? Their object is palpable enough. If this equipment of Confederate privateers is against municipal law only, the prosecutions must take the strict legal line of action, with all its technicalities and delays, and the Government is not responsible for the result. If it is against international law, the Government has a right, and is bound, to interpose at once; and if it fails, either with or without good vigilance, it must make indemnity for all consequent losses.

The municipal laws impose no new obligations of neutrality as between nations. We have not a solitary legal claim upon English non-interference now, that we did not have *before* its neutrality statute of 1819. Our Government has nothing to do with Parliamentary statutes of any sort. Nor has England anything to do with our Congressional statutes on the same subject—those of 1794, 1818 and 1838. Those statutes have all been framed for the sole object of better enabling this Government to protect itself against the misdeeds of its people, for which other nations might justly call it to account. It is vain then for Lord PALMERSTON to descant, as he does, upon the restrictions of British municipal law, and to throw out his miserable sneers that England is a country where the letter of the law is respected. We trust that Mr. ADAMS will not make the mistake of discussing the subject on that ground at all. The high ground—the ground of WASHINGTON and HAMILTON—of the essential illegality of this fitting out of vessels against a neutral, *under the law of nations*, is solid and impregnable. If he descends from that, to make any claims or appeals on the strength of the British neutrality act, he yields his true position, and will quickly find himself in "wandering mazes lost."

It is true, that on the ground of international *comity*, representations are sometimes made for the amendment or better enforcement of municipal law. It was on the representations of the Ministers of Great Britain, France and Spain, at the time of the war of the latter with her South American provinces, that President MADISON sent his special message to Congress, recommending "such further legislative provisions as may be requisite for detaining vessels actually equipped, or in a course of equipment with a militia force, within the jurisdiction of the United States," from which recommendation resulted the Neutrality act of 1818. In like manner, at the outbreak of the Canadian rebellion, President VAN BUREN sent in his special message, stating that "the laws in force provide sufficient penalties for the *punishment* of breaches of neutrality, *after* they have been committed, and provided the parties can be found; but the Executive is powerless, in many cases, to *prevent* the commission of them"—and recommending additional enactments, giving greater power to the Executive, from which recommendation came the Neutrality law of 1838. But it is useless to hope for any such comity on the part of England. Lord PALMERSTON not only declares that the Ministry "has done everything, with respect to the Foreign Enlistment act, which the law enabled and authorized us to do," but he closes his speech by saying that "the people and the Government of the United States must not imagine that the cry raised will induce us to come down to this House to alter the law." We may as well understand at once that England will exercise no comity; and in self-respect we must make no claim or appeal except on the ground of naked right. But that right we should unqualifiedly assert, and unflinchingly maintain.

EDWARD EVERETT'S UNION SERMON.—Will not some of our Loyal Leagues do the public the favor, and the Union cause the service, of securing the repetition, in this City, by EDWARD EVERETT, of the splendid address which he recently made in Boston on the rebellion? It is one of the finest efforts of this master of eloquence, and would be heard with delight by as many of our citizens as our largest hall could hold. Mr. EVERETT'S efforts on behalf of the Union during the past few years merit the grateful acknowledgments of the whole country. Not only the fervor of his patriotism, but the strength of his intellect and the eloquence of his tongue seem to increase with his years. The abundant record of his fruitful life shows no finer orations than those he has pronounced since this war began. In one most important department of this great discussion—wide and accurate knowledge of the precedents and events of history—he is beyond comparison at the head of all American statesmen, and in all his speeches he makes most admirable and effective use of this great advantage. We trust we shall have an opportunity to hear his latest address in this City.

The Naval Attack on Fort Sumter.

We are enabled to give, this morning, (by telegraph from Baltimore,) the main facts, in brief, of the attack on Fort Sumter by our iron-clads, on Tuesday last. They are furnished by our Special Correspondent, ("W. S.,") who was with Admiral DUPONT at the battle, and who returns North, with official dispatches for the Government, and a detailed account of the action and its results for the TIMES. We had hoped to get the letter in season for our first edition of this morning, but it has not arrived up to 2 o'clock. Our correspondent has taken an Express Train from Baltimore to this City, and we hope to get his account before daylight, when we shall immediately issue an extra edition, which will be ready for circulation shortly after breakfast time.

Our correspondent characterizes the attack as a "repulse but not a disaster." It was a terrible cannonade of two hours' duration, and the Monitors withstood a concentric fire from the rebel forts and batteries for thirty minutes. Over 3,500 shots were fired at them in these two hours, and 160 shots were counted in one minute. It seems that, after all, this may be regarded in the light of a naval reconnoissance; and that those of the Monitors which were damaged can soon be repaired, and put in readiness to go at it again. But until we get the details from an authentic pen, speculation is useless; and these we hope to furnish immediately.

Slidell on Davis as a Repudiator.

JOHN SLIDELL rises to the sublimity of assurance in his note from Paris to London to the effect that JEFFERSON DAVIS is not a Mississippi repudiator. Like all political gamesters, SLIDELL takes for granted that the end—which, in this instance, is to bolster the waning prospects of the Confederate Cotton Loan—justifies the means. He acted upon this when he planned and successfully executed the Plaquemines fraud in 1844 to cheat Mr. CLAY out of the electoral vote of Louisiana. He acted upon it when he left his seat in the United States Senate, in 1861, without instructions from his State, and then forced the State, by another fraudulent election, like that of Plaquemines, to join the rebellion. But SLIDELL, while thoroughly corrupt and unscrupulous, is not an ignorant man, in any sense, and least of all on the party politics of the South. He *knows* JEFFERSON DAVIS to be a Repudiator, as the whole country has known it for twenty years. In his anxiety to impose the fraudulent Cotton Loan on the Old World, however, he assumed that England and Holland, who suffered the whole loss of the Mississippi Union Bank fraud, and held two millions of Mississippi Planters' Bank obligations, were or might be ignorant of the fact.

His note appeared in the London *Times* of March 23, with a qualified notice that there might be some mistake about the DAVIS in question. It might be *Reuben* and not *Jefferson*, though the editor inclines to fear it was the latter, when a very young man—subject to the seductions of the older repudiators! By an unfortunate slip in his note about the illegality of the Union Bank Bonds, Mr. SLIDELL brings back the *Times* of the 26th of March upon the subject, and the whole history of the negotiation is laid bare, and the insulting reference of JEFFERSON DAVIS to it in the United States Senate, when he was not a very young man, again commented upon, though with the expression of the hope that, in the present maturity of his experience—that is, while seeking money in England to prosecute his treason to his Government—his opinion would be very different from what it was twelve years ago, when insulting the "crocodile tears" of the English and Dutch creditors of Mississippi in the United States Senate.

This is the first evidence of a forgiving disposition on the part of the London *Times* in the matter of American repudiation, in which terms the financial writer for that paper has uniformly included the whole country, because Mississippi forms a portion of it. All the States, for twenty-five years, have been made to suffer for the sins of this erring and guilty "sister." Even the credit of the General Government has been denied its proper status on the London Exchange, after twice extinguishing its National Debt, and never failing in the uniform payment of its interest in Gold and Silver, because the Federal power had not compelled JEFFERSON DAVIS and his State to be honest. But the present hope of repentance and reform in the Mississippi repudiation is destined to blight and a costly disappointment. The Union Bank negotiation was an honest debt; as acknowledged by the Mississippi Legislature after the first recommendation of Gov. MCNUTT to repudiate it. The fraud was, in its subsequent repudiation, in spite of the honest and indignant declarations of the Legislature, whose members were overwhelmed at the next popular election under the leadership of such men as MCNUTT, ALBERT G. BROWN, JEFFERSON DAVIS and others. The Cotton loan, on the other hand, is a fraud to begin with. Its repudiation will follow with as much certainty and as easy a conscience as the misrepresentation under which it is now imposed upon the credulous sympathizers with rebellion in England.

The political or party history of the State of Mississippi for twelve or fourteen years, dating from 1841, we need scarcely add, was the history of her repudiation, and the struggle of the Bond-paying and debt-acknowledging party of the State, to remove the foulest of all blots from her escutcheon. The question was made by the repudiators in every election, legislative, congressional and gubernatorial. And during this period, JEFFERSON DAVIS ran and was elected on their ticket for State Senator, Representative in Congress, Governor and United States Senator. It was in the last position that he gave the insult to the defrauded foreign bondholders of his State, which the London *Times* has never forgotten, and to which President PIERCE and the whole country were held to account in England, on the occasion of the appointment of DAVIS to the Cabinet.

About this time an appeal to one of the high Courts of Mississippi was presented by certain holders of Union Bank obligations. It directly involved the legal and constitutional validity of the original negotiation, by which the State advanced her Bonds to the Bank, to be sold, as they were sold, for the relief of the people. A learned and upright Judge affirmed the duty of payment, and for this righteous act was beaten for reelection, the following year, by the party of JEFFERSON DAVIS. And here the question has rested ever since.

The London *Times* utters that which is grossly unjust in assuming that DAVIS and his repudiation were tolerated at the North until he turned traitor to his Government. There was as much, if not more said, in condemnation of the act of repudiation, and of the direct concern of DAVIS with it, before than since the rebellion, as our own columns, for ten years past, will bear witness. The act was never tolerated in any right sense, North or South, outside of Mississippi, until the rebellion. What may be the indulgent sentiments of the other rebel States at present, we shall not undertake nor are we called upon to say.

The *Reuben* DAVIS, who is made the scapegoat of repudiation by JOHN SLIDELL, is not a man of straw, and may have sins of his own to answer for on the subject. But there is no mistaking this North Mississippi small-beer politician for the *Great Repudiator*. He was scarcely known to public life when the question was at its zenith. He led a volunteer regiment into Mexico, as his more illustrious namesake did, and for this was subsequently sent to Congress. But he never led the Anti-Bond-paying party into open and scandalous repudiation, and his State into disgrace thereby, and JOHN SLIDELL *knew* when he penned his note that *he* was not the man. He lied deliberately and consciously, for the purpose of robbing credulous capitalists for the benefit of the rebellion.

EX-MAYOR WOOD REPUDIATED.—The *Leader*, which has always been the recognized organ of the Tammany Hall Democracy, but which was one of the most zealous in welcoming FERNANDO WOOD to the leadership of the united Democracy last Fall, now throws him overboard with great emphasis and very little ceremony. His recent peace speech is distinctly and unequivocally repudiated. It is characterized as an attempt on Mr. WOOD'S part to "subvert the regular Democratic platform and substitute for it a miserable creation of his own." He is irreverently spoken of as a "restless and ambitious demagogue," as being "cursed with a prurient itch for oratory and public attention," and is informed that "his attempt to thrust his nostrums down the throat of the party are impotent and absurd."

It is pretty clear that FERNANDO overshot the mark in his recent speech. He may have found it necessary to go a little beyond the lines of his party, in order to maintain for himself a position of independent influence; but it looks now as if his independence would become isolation. The great mass of the Democratic party is by no means ready either for surrender to the rebels or for a division of the Union. In common with the great body of the American people, they are for ending the war by fighting it through. And FERNANDO must come into that movement, or he will find himself in a very powerless and contemptible minority.

PEACE MEN IN WAR.—Our neighbor, the *World*, says that, "provided his course does not tend to put his country at the mercy of the enemy, a *peace man in war time* may be just as good a patriot as a WAR MAN. England never had better patriots than Lord CHATHAM and Mr. BURKE; but these great statesmen were vehement in their opposition to the American war." And yet this same patriot CHATHAM rose from his dying bed to protest in his place in Parliament against peace with the American rebellion as an *ignominious surrender of the rights and present possessions of the nation*. We wish our cotemporary had more of the national spirit of the man it so justly praises.

Irish Relief Fund Ball.

To-morrow night, at the Academy of Music, a grand ball will be given in aid of the Irish Relief Fund. Great preparations are made for a salutory demonstration of unusual attraction, and already several hundreds of tickets have been sold. The Board of Managers includes the names of many of our best known and most influential citizens, who appeal to the sympathies of our community in behalf of the suffering poor of Ireland, from whom scarcely a week passes the most piteous petitions for aid. Without a doubt, the affair will be a grand success; the cause is most worthy, the managers efficient, and the public ready, as at all times, to generously respond.

Arrival of Another Prize.

The British schooner *Rising Dawn*—prize—of Prince Edward Island, Master's Mate GEO. W. RAPELL in charge, from Wilmington Bar 7 days, arrived last night. She was captured, March 25, off Wilmington, N. C., by the United States steamer *Monticello*, while attempting to run the blockade at that place. Was from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of salt.

Arrival of the North American at Portland.

PORTLAND, Sunday, April 12.

The *North American*, Capt. DUTTON, arrived here at 8 o'clock Saturday evening. Purser TAYLOR reports, April 6, lat. 43°, lon. 50°, passed ship *Malta* bound west.

The *North American* brings 234 passengers, among whom are Capt. REUBEN KELLEOM, Capt. H. A. SWIRE, Capt. JAMES S. CHEEVER and Capt. O. H. LEALAND, whose ships were destroyed by the *Alabama*.

The *Nova Scotian* sailed at 8 o'clock Sunday morning.

THE CRISIS PAST—ANOTHER VIEW.

Personal—The Tide of the Press—The Democratic Press and Planting—Parties and Leaders on the Times—The Future Looks as Brightly.

THE SUNDAY, Tuesday, April 7, 1863.

Dark clouds have passed over me since I wrote; and now I am writing under a shadow which no time can take away. But I cannot forget my country—I cannot cease to feel that in comparison with her few thousand such as I am are of little consequence. My kindred have served their country from the wars of King PHILIP to the present hour, and but a little while ago one good and brave fell in the battle of Antietam, honored and lamented by friends, kindred and countrymen. What did they fight for? Why did they land on the bleak and barren strand, to war with the savage? Why did they rear colonies in the wilderness? Why did they bear aloft the flag of the Revolution? Why did they enter the field a second time against haughty Britain? And why do they now crimson the earth with blood, shed in battle against rebellion? Was it not to secure freedom? To build up a city of refuge for the oppressed, flying from the tyranny of Stuarts and Bourbons, and from institutions which made the poor but hewers of wood and drawers of water to the taskmasters of the world? Is there any other country where they can take refuge? If then, we let this country be weakened or destroyed by rebellion, the world has lost its refuge, and the hope of mankind is gone. I cannot forget this. The taskmasters of the world do not forget it. When this country is shorn of its power, they will shout with a joy unspeakable. Even now, you know, men who are accordingly the best of Christians, who have freedom always on their lips, in the British Government and aristocracy, are rejoicing that some disastrous events may weaken and humiliate this country. But they rejoice in vain.

I say, again, THE CRISIS IS PAST, and the day of glory is coming. You may think me sanguine, but have I ever once been mistaken in my positive assertion in my long correspondence? I think not one. One of the most uncertain or doubtful things I have said was that the Administration would have a majority in the next Congress, and a large war majority. You see now that it will be exactly so. I never believed a moment that the peace Democracy would have a majority in the Border States, and they will not. Missouri has beaten them, and Kentucky will do so if necessary. These States are no longer under the lead of men who think Slavery necessary to the salvation of mankind. These States have been tried in the furnace and they have bought the truth high priced, and they will keep it. Henceforward the *novi homines*, the men who have come up from the ranks, will take command.

But, again, if more was needed, you hear the voice of the people coming from hill and dale in tones which no man can mistake. I, who sometimes read history, and who have seen a good deal of history made, never once doubted how the people would go when treason, (for your sympathizers with the South and Slavery are nothing but traitors,) once reared its head among them. But the politicians did not understand it. Politicians of all classes thought there was something real in last Fall's elections. The only real thing was, that the public never suspected that such a thing as a Copperhead would dare to raise its head, much less that the leaders of the Democratic party would dream of putting its organization on such a ruinous foundation. When they did find it out they shook the traitors off, as the lion shakes the dew-drop from his mane. They have been compelled to put up candidates in the West, who were ostensibly for the war, but even that could not save them. The people will no longer trust any man who is found in the company of such detestable creatures as WOOD, VALLANDIGHAM, YOUNG, & Co. These men have signed the death warrant of their party; and henceforward the young Democracy must either make a new organization, or, what is better, go—at least now—with that great patriotic party of the people, who go *for their country first, last and forever*. The elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island are scarcely more important than the town elections of the West. All last Fall's results are reversed. Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chillicothe, and numbers of the large towns, as well as a great majority of all towns, have gone, (as the telegraph informs you,) for the Union party—no, not a party—for the country; and, let me add two facts, under the surface—all these men are for the war to the last point of subjugation, and most of them thorough radicals. Gen. BUTLER utters their sentiments exactly: "When we next build our house of the Constitution we *shall build it with all the modern improvements*." And so I rejoice that the crisis is past; and though we may move through blood, we shall move straight on till this Government is restored over every foot of territory, and this home of refuge for the nations be placed where the enemies of human freedom can no longer put safety in doubt.

One of the most curious things in this whole war, is the strange delusions which have at times come over the nation and the Administration. I early pointed out the utter fallacy of the Cotton Kingdom, and the folly of expecting Foreign intervention. If Russia and the United States—an event which might readily happen—should deliberately cut off the exports of breadstuffs, what would England and France do? The loss of cotton would be nothing to it. Starvation would come to every English operative, and all the navies of the world could not help them. Europe will not intervene against us,—but may we not intervene with Europe? You start back. Do not start at what I say; but read history,—and then look at the Great Future, and those foreshadowing clouds, which even now rise above the horizon.

But some of the most remarkable delusions we have had, have come over the Administration. I shall not harm it any by mentioning one or two. The Committee on the Conduct of the War is out with their budget. Now, when the detailed testimony is laid before the public, do you think the world will have seen a greater delusion than that which trusted Mr. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN with the command of the American army? Do you think there ever was before such patient endurance with stupidity? Let it pass. The evil is done, and history will do justice to the actors. But let me come to another, which is just before our eyes, and just going on. Was there ever such a military delusion as that which, for nearly two years, has neglected to take possession of East Tennessee? It was the key of Virginia, of Tennessee, and of Georgia. It was on the road to Richmond (and the best road) and the road to Vicksburgh, and a single corps of the army would have captured and held it any time. Yet it is not done, and BOSECRANS and HOOKER must force their way with immense armies, because this single strand—and, which ended the rebel wings, is not cut. But we cannot compel fate. We under-

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

THE FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

Rogers & Raymond's

QUARTERLY CARD

TO THE

PUBLIC.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

1863.

CENTRAL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,

Opposite New-York Herald Office.

BROADWAY STORE, No. 214 Broadway.

ROGERS & RAYMOND, having secured their stock of material for the present and approaching seasons, at LAST YEAR'S PRICES, offer their superb stock of Fashionable Dress and Business

CLOTHING,

for the Spring and Summer, at the

SAME MODERATE PRICES

that have established their reputation as the

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

Their assortment of Business, Dress, Fancy and School Suits for

BOYS AND YOUTHS,

includes a greater variety than ever, and is characterized, as usual, by the taste and elegance of its styles, and the superiority of its materials and workmanship.

Parents should be aware that it is to their interest, on the score of economy, to clothe their sons at the OLD STAND.

ARMY UNIFORMS,

suitable for all ranks in the service, and finished in the most faithful and elegant manner, are kept constantly on hand, so that an officer of any grade can fit himself out completely in a few minutes from the large assortment.

One price, and ONE ONLY.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty of either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—Diseases of the Scalp and Loss of Hair—will warrant him in guaranteeing a Cure in every case. Dr. B. C. PERRY.

MARRIED.

DIED.

WALSHAW.—On Sunday, April 12, suddenly, of disease of the heart, CAROLINE, wife of John Walshaw, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Columbia Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 391 Hudson-av., Brooklyn.

Newark, N. J., and Dublin papers please copy.

WILKINSON.—In this City, on Friday, April 10, of pneumonia, Mrs. MARY E. WILKINSON, widow of Byron Wilkinson, in the 39th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 104 West 13th-st., on Monday, April 13, at 1 o'clock P. M.

POLITICAL.

MASS ASSEMBLAGE OF LOYAL CITIZENS,

AT MADISON-SQUARE,

on MONDAY, APRIL 20, at 3 o'clock,

TO CELEBRATE

the anniversary of the first

"GREAT UPRISING"

of the people of the Loyal States in response to the call of

THE PRESIDENT

for Volunteer Soldiers to support the Government and to quell rebellion.

THE COMMEMORATION

of that auspicious event

will call forth an expression of the

LOYAL SENTIMENT

of the whole country.

DEPUTATIONS

have already been appointed from

DISTANT STATES

to unite in this grand movement of

PATRIOTISM.

Every citizen, without regard to station or party, who desires to maintain the honor of the country and to preserve the Union and the Constitution, is invited to take part in this

DEMONSTRATION OF LOYAL DUTY.

Extensive stages will be erected for the

DISTINGUISHED ORATORS

who will address the assemblage.

Tickets and badges will be issued by the Committee for admission to the stages. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

All Loyal Leagues, all Societies and Associations of loyal men, are invited to coöperate in the arrangements, and to take part in the proceedings of this

GREAT OVATION

to our country, its honor, its independence and its

FLAG.

Full particulars of the arrangements will be published hereafter.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

JAMES WADSWORTH,
JAMES T. BRADY,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
WALDO HUTCHINS,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.

UNION OF LOYAL LEAGUES—GENERAL MEETING, XVIIIth WARD.—The two Loyal Leagues of the XVIIIth Ward, organized at the Everett House and at the Hall of the Demilt Dispensary, having unanimously resolved to unite their energies in a consolidated association, under the title of the Loyal National League of the XVIIIth Ward, will hold a grand mass meeting, at which all loyal citizens are invited to attend, at the Hall of the Medical College, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, April 14, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion the assemblage will be addressed by

GEN. HAMILTON, of Texas,
GEN. COCHRANE, of New-York,

and other eminent speakers.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, President.

E. F. DAVIS, CHAS. H. SMITH, } Secretaries.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 218.—April 10, 1863.

32, 75, 26, 31, 30, 45, 6, 72, 64, 58, 73, 55.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 219.—April 11, 1863.

34, 68, 14, 39, 61, 47, 59, 74, 56, 78, 19, 20, 41.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 220.—April 11, 1863.

17, 71, 39, 5, 31, 8, 78, 41, 10, 51, 66, 73.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CARD FROM JOHN MOFFAT.

JOHN MOFFAT & CO.'S PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 32 East 17th-st., NEW-YORK, April 10, 1863.

A CARD.—JOHN MOFFAT & CO. beg to inform the trade and the public that they have nothing to do with the manufacture or sale of any other medicines than those now universally known as "JOHN MOFFAT & CO.'S GENUINE VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS," and "JOHN MOFFAT & CO.'S GENUINE PHŒNIX BITTERS;" that no other medicines like them are now manufactured and sold anywhere, and that an attempt to place an INJUNCTION upon their business has only been done in order to produce litigation; that there is not a shadow of foundation in law or fact for any restraint upon the manufacture and sale of the above medicines, and that the proprietors will soon be prepared to supply the great demand for the articles, without being subjected to litigation through ex parte statements and affidavits. JOHN MOFFAT & CO.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
NOW READY.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

OUR CUSTOM ROOMS
Are now supplied with
ELEGANT GOODS

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

From the New-York Evening Express, Feb. 14, 1863.

SENSATION AMONG THE DEAF.—The unrivaled skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg, the far-famed Oculist and Aurist, of No. 816 Broadway, has made quite a sensation among the Deaf and Blind by his wonderful cures, which attract the Deaf, Blind and those suffering from Chronic Catarrh, from all parts of the Union to his office. The number of his certificates of really wonderful cures swells daily. For the benefit of sufferers, we submit the following, which requires no comment:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

...head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE

816

BROADWAY.

S—T—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera-Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

LICENSES.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, EIGHTH DISTRICT—XVIIITH, XXTH AND XXIST WARDS.—FINAL NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.—The Collector hereby gives final warning to all persons in the above Wards doing business without a United States License, that the United States District-Attorney has already commenced prosecutions for the penalties of three times the amount of licenses, or for fines or imprisonment for two years, at the discretion of the Court, as required by law. All those who would avoid a summons for these penalties must apply and pay for their licenses before the 15th of April. The duty of the Collector in the case of delinquents is imperative, however unpleasant and severe.

G. P. PUTNAM, Collector.
U. S. Internal Revenue, No. 937 Broadway.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.

Warranted to FIT, and to be

CHEAPER

for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS 403 Broadway, New York.

CABINET FURNITURE.
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF.

136 and 137 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EVERY LADY SHOULD HAVE IT.

114 FASHION PLATES

FOR MAY.

FRANK LESLIE'S

LADY'S

MAGAZINE

AND

GAZETTE OF FASHION

IS

READY FOR MAY,

THIS DAY,

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

PARTON'S BIOGRAPHIES.

THE LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON.
By JAMES PARTON.

3 vols., 8vo, with Steel Portraits. Price, in cloth, $6; half-calf, extra or antique, $10.

THE LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON.
Condensed edition.
By JAMES PARTON.

One vol., Crown 8vo. Price, in cloth, $1 75; half-calf, extra or antique, $3.

THE LIFE OF AARON BURR.
By JAMES PARTON.

One vol., Crown 8vo, with Steel Portraits. Price, in cloth, $2; half-calf, extra or antique, $3 50.

These Biographies have taken a standard place in American literature, and are among the best in the language.

Published by MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

LYELL'S ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN DESTINY.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

PUBLICATION OFFICE OF THE "REBELLION RECORD."

NOW READY.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

WE ARE NOW OPENING

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT CURES CUTS AND WOUNDS IMMEDIATELY, AND

RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents

GILT COMBS AND STEEL COMBS.
NEW STYLES.

CHEAP CAMPHOR IN THE RELIABLE

AUCTION SALES.

REAL PUBLIC SALE
OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

In pursuance of the Judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, made in the cause of Jacob Rhodes, against said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Rotschild is plaintiff, and the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, and others are defendants, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public vendue, the real estate of said Railroad Company, as it is the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire Road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in progress of being made, including the right of way, held and owned by said Railroad Company, the tracks upon said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructures and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, stations, grounds and buildings thereon, water-stations and water-rights, depots, depot grounds, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company except the franchise to be a Corporation; and including, as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations, station-houses, warehouses and lots and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety; and the entire parcel, to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $216,000.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.

J. W. WEBB,
Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

U.S. MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE GOODS.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, by order Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy, and under direction of Robert Murray, Esq., U. S. Marshal Southern District New-York:

On TUESDAY, April 21, at 11 o'clock,
At Gedney-street, Brooklyn,
Cargo of steamer SCOTIA, consisting of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
DRUGS,
HOSIERY,
DRY GOODS,
TOILET ARTICLES,
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready on TUESDAY, April 14, at our office, No. 102 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, by order of WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, Executor,
Will sell at public auction, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALESROOMS,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.

The estate known as HEMLEWOOD, formerly the residence of the late Gouverneur Kemble, situate on the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Fishkill-landing, containing 70 acres, with a river front of a mile, and embracing five building sites, each with extensive and beautiful views of land and water.

There can be on the premises a mansion house, a cottage building, gardener's house, stable, ice-house, spring-house and grapery, and other farm-houses, barns, &c. The drive, in length, is over a gravelled road of about half a mile in length, bordered by a great variety of American and foreign ornamental trees. The character of the place, the facility of its sale, its celebrity, and its unexceptionable location, combined for its first time, present this estate as a most desirable country home for a gentleman of taste in Dutchess.

The entire property may be had of the auctioneers, Mon. 9 2 times.

For further particulars, apply to
VARNUM & TURNEY,
No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRONZES, PLATED WARE, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 44 West 17th-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The property of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping, consisting of Brussels and Brussels tapestry carpets, elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture, in reps and hair-cloth, made to order by Reiter; elegant centre and other tables, with marble tops; rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, wardrobes, and wash-stands; mahogany palisade, dining-room suite of carved mahogany, made to order by Reiter, also elegant Japanese; very fine silver-plated ware, &c., with kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PEARL-ST. PROPERTY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Executors of WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, Executor, &c., will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1863, at 12 o'clock, the valuable lot of land No. 456 and 458 Pearl-st., on the north side of the street, about 70 feet 11 inches east of Chatham-st., being 36 feet 8 inches wide, by about 76 feet 9 inches in depth on the east side, and 80 feet 10 inches on the other.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Maps of the property may be had of the Auctioneers.

For further particulars, apply to
VARNUM & TURNEY, No. 110 Broadway.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.

SALES OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The undersigned is prepared to give his special attention to the sales of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At the residences of families. Also, out-door sales.
A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETINGS, AWNINGS, &C., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 12 University-place, between 8th and 9th sts., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites in reps, marble-top étagers, rosewood and mahogany centre tables, mahogany 6½-octave piano-forte, made by Parsons; French plate pier and mantel glasses, marble tables, rosewood library bookcases, lace curtains, mahogany sofas, chairs and armchairs, in satin de crin, and leather; dining tables, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, wardrobes, wash-stands, dressing and other bureaus, washstands, towel-stands, Pimpton's patent bedsteads, pillows, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak extension table, marble-top buffet, dining chairs, crockery and glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rugs, &c., &c., &c., with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

OIL-PAINTINGS.

A number of oil-paintings, by Fish, Tonde, Sato, Schoppen, Bourdon, Jesse Talbot, Ranney, Boutelle, Metzer, &c., will be offered on Monday, at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME BUSINESS FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &C., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 16, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 109 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in crimson, satin and green plush, marble-top centre-tables, dorsier étagers, French plate mirrors, mahogany sofas, easy and walnut bookcases, library, side and work tables, rosewood, mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet crockery, pallasses, straw and hair mattresses, pillows, bolsters, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers, in reps and hair-cloth, walnut extension-table, oak dining chairs, portable furnace, English, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace curtains, cornices, &c., with kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Also, Springvale ale (nuttier, strength's brand), and porter, pale and bright, made by Wood Gibbons.

Catalogues can be had on Tuesday, at No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON 4TH PLACE, BONKOE AND SOUTH STS., BY ORDER OF JOHN T. DICKEY, EXECUTOR.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

FIRST-ST.—The valuable 3-story brick house and lot, No. 65 Hickory-st. Lot 20x100.

Martin-st.—No. 15 Monroe-st., valuable lot with 2-story brick house. Lot about 20x50.

Rivington-st.—No. 178, valuable lot north side, between Mangin and Pitt-sts., being 20x80 feet, with brick shop thereon.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PRIVATE STABLE AND LOT ON WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 14, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—The well known stable and lot, 20 feet front, by about 100 feet deep, to be let to responsible parties with ample accommodations, rents payable in advance, or may be sold on long time, sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. Maps at Auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office, No. 239 Broadway.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF THE BALANCE OF A CABINETMAKER'S STOCK.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 239 BROADWAY, the balance of stock of a first-class cabinet-maker, consisting of ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY and WALNUT PARLOR, DINING, HALL and BEDROOM FURNITURE, &c. ALSO, one white and gilt parlor suite, made to order for a theatre, suitable for a saloon.

The sale to be held without any reservation, by order of the Assignees, for close the concern. Deposits required. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON BEEKMAN-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 14, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

BEEKMAN-STREET.—The valuable lot, with brick building thereon, on the south side of the street, between Broadway and Centre-st., and known as No. 11 Beekman-st. The lot is 25 feet front and rear, by 75 feet deep. This sale offers a rare chance for investment.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY CATALOGUE SALE.—On this evening, crockery and glass ware, kerosene lamps, &c., on FRIDAY NEXT, April 17, at the store of Campbell & Fitzpatrick, No. 177 Pearl, near Pine-st., (in consequence of removal,) comprising a general assortment, suitable for City and country merchants.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer, by D. EMBURY, Jr.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

WATER RIGHT AND 45 VALUABLE LOTS TO BE SOLD IN ONE PARCEL.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) by E. H. LUDLOW & CO.: The lots lie on the north side of 65th-st., and east and west sides of 12th-av. Maps, &c., can be seen at No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 28 GREENE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

GREENE-PLACE.—The beautiful three-story brick and brown-stone private house and lot, No. 28 Greene-place, nearly side between Dupont and Harrison sts. House is 22x50 feet, with social roof; contains 12 rooms, marble mantels, ornamental cornices, gas chandeliers, French windows, Venetian blinds, Croton water throughout. Lot 2-x 50 feet. Two blocks from Court-st. cars. Sixty per cent. can remain on Mortgage for 3 years.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

NINETY-SECOND AND NINETY-THIRD STS., LOTS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

NINETY-SECOND-ST.—Five lots on the north side of 92d-st., 100 feet east of 8th-av., with four lots in the rear, on south side of 91st-st.

NINETY-THIRD-ST.—Eight lots on the north side of 93d-st., 100 feet east of 8th-av. These streets are on the grades, and adjoin, in the only entrance to the Central Park between 72d and 116th sts.

Maps at the office, No. 17 Pine-st.

JOHN HENRY, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., at No. 32 Pacific-st., between Hoyt and Nevins sts., Brooklyn:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—French plate pier glass, rosewood secretary bookcase, lace curtains, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, heavy table, desk, oil paintings, engravings, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, hair, cotton and spring mattresses, feather beds, &c., extension table, chairs, china dinner and tea sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, heater, &c.

SAME DAY.

At 1½ o'clock P. M., at No. 47 1st-place, between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn:

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—Splendid rosewood parlor suite, in reps, "Buttfelder," fine hair, bookcase, walnut in oil, parlor suite, green reps do., French mantel mirror, library table, marble top washstand, walnut & P. dressing bureau, round corner wardrobe, lounges, Turkish and reception chairs in reps, best hair and spring mattresses, walnut pillar extension table, side do., 12 dining chairs to match, white and blue china dinner and tea sets, cut glass ware, English, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. N. B.—The above furniture has been in use only 6 months.

SAME DAY.

At 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 28 Jackson, between Clinton and Court sts.

Handsome rosewood double parlor suite, 14 pieces, in brocatel, French plate pier glass, pier table and cornices to match, walnut hat-stand, marble top chamber set, 9 pieces, chairs, bureaus, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction MONDAY, April 13, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, comprising in part, Brussels and ingrain carpets, 3 carved rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, plush and reps, rosewood étagere, fine marble-top bureaus, rosewood bureaus, large black walnut bookcase, mahogany bureaus, wardrobes, wash-stands, tables and chairs, stair carpets and oil-cloths, black walnut and mahogany extension tables, 20 feet long, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, crockery, fine engravings, &c., &c. Also, rosewood bedstead, made by Nunns & Clark, round corners and very fine tone and finish. Also, large invoice of fine table cutlery, silver plated ware, &c., consisting of ivory, bone, ebony and cocoa handled knives, silver plated and plain tankards, carvers, forks and spoons, oil-plated castors, cake baskets, goblets, cups, spoons and forks, in great variety of latest styles.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON RYERSON-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 13, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

RYERSON-ST.—The five 2-story and basement brown-stone houses on the east side of the street, between Myrtle and Willoughby-sts. The houses are filled in with brick to the peak. Built by day work of the best materials; each house has 12 rooms and water, 3 marble mantels, ornament cornices and cornices, inlaid parlors, gas and water; always rented for $500 each; they are between the Myrtle and Hanover avs. Lots 20x100 feet each to all the Premises. Each house is 20x42 feet, with an extension, 6x8 feet, 18x16 feet, with dumb-waiters in kitchen. Lots 20x100.

AVON.—Brown-st., two new well-built, 100 ft. north of Willoughby-st., each 20x50 feet, about 101.1. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 17 Pine-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 14th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 126 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Household Furniture—Consisting of velvet carpets and wood seats, covered in crimson figured brocatel and green velvet; gas chandeliers; elegant gilt frames French plate mirrors, cornices to match; brocatelle and lace curtains, cornices, rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, wardrobes, wash-stands, chairs, dining-room chairs, elegant painted and gilt china, engraved and cut glassware, elegant French plate mirrors and figure, china decorated tea set, rosewood marble-top dressing bureau, plain and carved rosewood bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, sofa extension, Gothic table, bookcase, &c. To-gether with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS, WITH WATER-RIGHT, ON FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET AND TWELFTH-AVENUE, (NORTH RIVER,) AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,)

12TH-AV. AND 55TH-ST.—The 46 valuable lots and water, with the valuable water-right, on the north side of 55th-st., and the east and west sides of 12th-av., extending to and including the valuable water-right in the North River. More particulars on the maps, which can be had at the auctioneers' office. Terms at sale. The whole to be sold in one parcel.

ALSO, 7TH-AV.—2 lots, east side, between 54th and 55th sts.; each 25x100. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

NO. 1 RUSH-ST., BROOKLYN, AND FORTY-FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 13, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

FORTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Two 2-story brick stores and dwellings on Division-av., with 2 building lots adjoining.

FULTON-AVENUE.—Three 2-story brick stores and dwellings on Fulton-av., between Clermont-av. and Adelphi-st.

RUSH-AVENUE.—House and Lot No. 19 Myrtle-av.

GATES-AVENUE.—House and lot No. 17 Gates-av.

ADELPHI-STREET.—Two houses and lots No. 225 Adelphi-st.

WASHINGTON-AVENUE.—Two cottage houses and lots on Washington-av., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st.

SOUTH 5TH AND 3D STREETS.—The large property in the centre of the block, bounded by South 4th and South 5th sts.

GATES-AVENUE.—Two lots northeast corner of Gates-av. and Ralph-st.

BAY, GRINNELL, ORTNGO AND COLUMBIA STREETS, being the entire block bounded by the above streets, comprising about 60 lots.

PRESIDENT-STREET.—Gore lot on the intersection of President-st. and Hamilton-av.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROOME-ST. at auction, to close an estate.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

BROOME-ST.—The valuable house and lot No. 296 Broome-st., north side, between Marion and Mulberry-sts., 20 feet front, by about 60 feet. Lot 20.3 front and rear, by 112 feet on one side, and 108 feet on the other side.

To capitalists and manufacturers this lot is very desirable on account of its unusual depth, and is sold to close an estate. Immediate possession given. 60 per cent. can remain on mortgage for three years, if desired.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HARDWARE.

WHITTEMORE & HAZELL will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 14,

And following days, until the whole is sold, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, at
NO. 474 BROADWAY,
The entire stock of the late firm of Conover & Walker, consisting
Mechanics' Tools, Mechanics' Hardware,
Shaker Files and Tools, Steel Fire Sets,
Wire of all kinds, House Furnishing Goods
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
Together with a general assortment of
SHELF HARDWARE,
Suitable to the trade, all of which is in excellent order and choicely assorted.

Catalogues are now ready, and can be had at the office of the auctioneers,
WHITTEMORE & HAZELL, No. 62 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS AND VACANT LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate:

PRESIDENT-STREET.—Three brick houses and lots on President-st., between Van Brunt-st. and Hamilton-av.

DIVISION-AVENUE.—Five 2-story brick stores and dwellings on Division-av., between Hamilton and Bay avs.

FULTON-AVENUE.—Three 2-story brick stores and dwellings on Fulton-av., between Clermont-av. and Adelphi-st.

RUSH-AVENUE.—House and Lot No. 19 Myrtle-av.

GATES-AVENUE.—House and lot No. 17 Gates-av.

ADELPHI-STREET.—Two houses and lots No. 225 Adelphi-st.

WASHINGTON-AVENUE.—Two cottage houses and lots on Washington-av., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st.

SOUTH 5TH AND 3D STREETS.—The large property in the centre of the block, bounded by South 4th and South 5th sts.

GATES-AVENUE.—Two lots northeast corner of Gates-av. and Ralph-st.

BAY, GRINNELL, ORTNGO AND COLUMBIA STREETS, being the entire block bounded by the above streets, comprising about 60 lots.

PRESIDENT-STREET.—Gore lot on the intersection of President-st. and Hamilton-av.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS,
With water right, on
HUNTINGTON-ST. AND GOWANUS CREEK.
AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building, New-York:

HUNTINGTON-ST.—2 lots, south side, 75 feet east of Smith-st., with water right, dock, in Gowanus Creek; each lot 25 feet front and rear, by 100 feet deep.

Terms at sale. Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST HOUSTON-ST., at Auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
Will sell at Auction on
WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.

EAST HOUSTON-ST.—The 2-story and attic and under-cellar brick house and lot No. 261 East Houston-st., on south side, between Norfolk and Suffolk sts. Gas and water laid on; will rent for $300. House 18.6x40; lot 18.9x75 ft. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 62 Seventh-st., by order of R. S. Lacatte, trustee, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, elegant pattern velvet carpets, elegant suits carved rosewood furniture in brocatel, several fine paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, wardrobes, wash-stands, mattresses and bedding, &c., Brussels carpets, black walnut dining-room furniture, extension dining-room chairs, window curtains, gilt cornices, hair mattresses, stray pillows, bolsters and pillows, &c. Also, china, crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 38 Nassau-st., a sorrel horse about 14½ hands high, about eight years old, sound and kind in single and double harness and under the saddle; not slightly-related harness in good order. Also, a light wagon, made by Wood, Twallmann & Co., in good condition. Also, a blue saddle.

ALVIN C. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers.

A LARGE LOT OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture at auction, to close an estate, THIS DAY (Monday), at the private residence, No. 46 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., at 11 o'clock. Rosewood, walnut and oak dining-room furniture, carpeting, bedding, lace and brocatelle curtains, and mantle mirrors, rosewood pianoforte, suits elegant, walnut and rosewood chamber furniture on suite, oil paintings, silverware, &c.

WM. WITTEN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 404 Canal-st., the entire furniture, &c., of a factory house: fifty carpets, oil-cloths, beds, bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture, stoves, cooking utensils, and all other articles used for housekeeping; also, furniture of a family from Crosby-st.—full assortment; also, 12 rolls hemp carpets; also, an invoice of cabinet furniture.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ON TUESDAY, April 14, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway. Superior parlor suites of various kinds; chamber and library suites, étageres, wardrobes, buffets, extension dining-tables, lounges, easy chairs, &c. Catalogues at sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and merchandise at the residences or stores of owners, or at his spacious salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, having superior accommodations.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. F. S. DIAMOND, 355 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-STREET,

Will receive subscriptions to the United States Six Per Cent.-Five-Twenty Bonds.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive Bonds of date of subscription, subject to an accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and enable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5-20 Loan.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

New York, April 4, 1863.

Parties desiring to obtain the United States six (6) per cent. Bonds of 1862, commonly called Five-twenties, either for investment or resale, can procure them upon application at this office.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AGENCY OF THE
NATIONAL (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

We take this means of answering the numerous inquiries made of us respecting the United States Five-Twenty Loan, for which we act as agents.

Said Bonds bear six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, in gold, on the first of May and the first of November.

Have twenty years to run, but being redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, are designated Five-Twenties.

Are issued both in Coupon and Registered Bonds; the former in denominations of 50's, 100's, 500's, 1,000's; the latter in 50's, 100's, 500's, 1,000's, 5,000's, 10,000's.

The Coupon Bonds have coupons attached for twenty years, and are payable to bearer.

The Registered are issued in the name of the purchaser, (giving no name and receiving no bond,) and are only transferable by signature, or power of Attorney, before an authorized Government official. The interest is collected in the same manner as the Sub-Treasury nearest the owner's residence.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold, as provided by act of Congress.

Are, (in common with all Government Bonds,) free from taxation locally, by municipality or State; and the income derived therefrom is subject only to one-half of the United States tax levied upon incomes derived from other sources.

The privilege of converting at par will come on the 1st of July, 1863.

These Bonds are supplied by us at par and accrued interest in exchange for lawful money, or in exchange for Coupon deposit of the money. Hence, the interest falling due, being stamped with the date of the issue of the Bond, will be receipted, instead of three per cent., like the previous issues.

We shall shortly be prepared to deliver all the various denominations upon application.

The engraving the printers have been unable to furnish blank bonds in the extent required, but every effort is being made to meet the demand, and it is expected that with the increased force now employed upon them, there will be less delay hereafter.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, accompanied by draft on New-York, or current funds, will be promptly responded to.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 26, 1863.

In accordance with the terms of an agreement between this Company and the holders of First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 1, 1862, notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem on the 20th day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest rate below par, all of the Mortgage Bonds. Offers for sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond (or Bonds) of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Trust Company." Such offers will be kept sealed until noon of the fourth day of April next, when public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds, that in case there are no bids offered to sell all of said bonds, or enough to make up the amount of coupons as provided for by the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company will give presentation at their office, No. 52 Wall-st., notice of payment of the interest, all of the coupons of said First Mortgage Bonds, to the number of $[illegible] previously given that for or surrendered. Said notice to be given, that from and after the 20th day of April, 1863, interest on all said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.

J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

SOLAR SALT IN MICHIGAN.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

It is proposed to form a Company with a
CAPITAL OF $200,000,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SOLAR SALT
At East Saginaw, Michigan.

Under the "General Law" of that State, employing the brine peculiar to that locality, unequaled in strength and purity of quality.

The large profits heretofore obtained from the manufacture of this staple, under less advantageous circumstances than now presented, guarantee success.

Capitalists seeking investment are invited to share in this enterprise, safety and profit are assured.

J. W. FELLOWS is requested by the Company at their office, No. 37 William-st., where the Prospectus of the Saginaw Company may be had. Also maps, and accurate survey of land can be seen.

Subscription book now open.

Refers by permission to
M. MORGAN'S SONS,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
W. H. SMITH & SON,
Dr. D. H. FITZHUGH, of Geneseo, N. Y.
FITZHUGH & JENKINS.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest omitted, or accrued, is at the market price, in currency, at the office of bankers.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, held at the office of the Company on the 9th April, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Geo. C. Collins,	Geo. D. Morgan,	Geo. T. Stedman,
D. R. Barney,	A. McNamee,	Sidney Mason,
Lucius Hopkins,	Oliver Lee,	A. P. Williams,
Thos. Messenger,	Alfred S. Barnes,	F. H. Ossolt,
Wm. H. Mellen,	George Bliss,	Wm. W. Foodick,
Chas. J. Martin,	Rob. Schlesinger,	Gold T. Boyd,
Homer Morgan,	Levi P. Morton,	Lewis Roberts,
Levi P. Stone,	Curtis Noble,	E. S. Caldwell,
Jas. Humphrey,	J. E. Hutchinson,	A. J. Willis,
Geo. F. Nesbit,	Chas. P. Baldwin,	W. H. Townsend,
Ward A. Work,	Amos Tappan,	Wm. H. Lee,
James Low,	E. A. Hurlbut,	Frederick Lacey,
I. H. Frothingham,	Jesse Hoyt,	Robert Wood,
C. A. Bulkley,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	F. C. Van Schaick,
R. Bigelow,	John Ferry,	T. T. Buckley,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Charles J. Martin was unanimously reflected President, and Arthur F. Wilmarth, Vice President.

JOHN MCGEE, Secretary.

JAMES CHEEVER ET ALS. vs. RUTLAND AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY ET ALS.—State of Vermont, in Chancery, Rutland County, March 31, 1863.—The petition in the above-entitled cause having been filed in this Court on the 30th day of March, of the Court of Chancery for Rutland County, and a decree made at the September term, 1862, in favor of Willis Gray, Jr., et als., against the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company et als., the said petitioners, and said Railroad be or forever bar the equity of the petitioners, according to the provisions of a said decree.

Ordered, that notice be forthwith given, and cause to be published, for three successive weeks, commencing on the 10th day of April, 1863, and that all persons interested be notified by publication of this order in the New-York Times, Boston Journal and Rutland Herald, to appear on and the 4th day of April, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House in Rutland, Vt., and show cause why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated at Rutland this 31st day of March, A. D. 1863.

J. C. KELLOGG, Chancellor.

WOODBRIDGE & FISHER,
DWIGHT POMEROY,
JEREMIAH FRENCH,
Att'ys for Petitioners.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 2 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, APRIL 6, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 2 William-st., in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 19th day, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The first dividend of 3 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, will be paid on their bonds to the undersigned, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., in order that the usual coupons may be collected and the Bonds expedited in accordance with the decree of Court.

J. E. D. LANIER, Trustee.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, April 1, 1863.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., to act on the new law of incorporation.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 22d inst.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

$25,000. A GENTLEMAN WITH THIS amount, who has active business experience, and valuable influence in this City and the West, wishes to form a connection in the Banking and Brokerage business. References of the very highest character. Address B. W., Box No. 1,[illegible] Times office. Communications will be held in strict confidence.

JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the hotel of Francis McHugh, in the village of Jamaica, on SATURDAY, the 25 day of May next. Poll will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, April 13, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M.

EDWARD KENDALL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1863.

THE BUSINESS OF OUR OFFICE WILL HEREAFTER be transacted in the NEW TREASURY BUILDING, at the corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

FISK & HATCH

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

"CHEROKEE CURE."—An unerring specific for Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Impotency, Pain in the Back, Gleet, Stricture, Inflammation in the Bladder, and all nervous diseases caused by indiscretion of youth. One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5.

"CHEROKEE REMEDY" AND "CHEROKEE INJECTION."—These two medicines, used in conjunction—the first internally, the latter on the penis (applied morning and night)—will never fail to remove all impurities discharged in male or female. One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5.

"CHEROKEE PILLS," OR FEMALE REGULATOR.—One box, $1; six boxes, $5. Sent by mail—free of postage—on receipt of price.

All of the above medicines sent by express, on receipt of price, by the sole proprietor, DR. W. H. HEWIN, St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. BARNES & Co., No. 355 Broadway, New-York, wholesale agents, who will supply the trade or purchasers at retail.

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SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
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BALSAM COPAIVA AND MERCURY DISCARDED

Only two pills to be taken to cleanse a case.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from three to four days, and cannot cause in a twenty-four hours.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, one dollar per box; four for $3. Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row. Sent by mail by DESMOND & CO., Philadelphia.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Madame RESTELL, Female Physician, No. 162 Chambers-street, deems it her duty to caution ladies against frequent advertisements of the improvements, proved for word, merely substituting some innocent and wholly irresponsible purgative "Medicine" for Female Monthly Pills. These persons have spurious "Female Monthly Pills" and cry down the genuine to deceive the unwary or the easily duped, to well of their mistake is of their health. That ladies may avoid these impositions, Madame Restell continues to give this caution.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSOR to Dr. Ward, No. 13 Laight-st., Connected on the plan of the Hospital day Venerian, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

The Polish Question—The Alabama and Rebel Rams in Parliament—Conversation between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Bright—British Interest in Ending the War—The Emancipation Act and the Real Feeling in England—The Confederate Fleets—War—Ireland—France in Mexico.

LONDON, Saturday, March 28, 1863.

The apparent break-down of the Polish rebellion has turned the public attention once more to the war in America. There was an excited debate last night in the House of Commons about the threats of war, breaches of neutrality, *Alabama*, captain of the *Peterhoff*, and several other matters of interest. Mr. FOSTER arraigned the Government for its neglect. Mr. BRIGHT charged them with a cold and unfriendly neutrality. The Solicitor-General declared that they had done everything which the law required, and that, judged by American authorities and precedents the Federal Government had no right to complain. Then Mr. LAIRD, the builder of the *Alabama*, declared that he had been perfectly open and above board, and had in no respect violated the law, and amid the cheers and laughter of the House, declared that he had received proposals from an agent of the Federal Navy Department to build iron-clads and rams, completely armed and equipped, and offered to place the correspondence in the hands of Lord PALMERSTON. He asked which was the greatest violation of neutrality, to sell ships without guns, or to send to New-York cargoes of rifled cannon? He stated that since the commencement of the war there had been shipped from Liverpool to the Northern ports, more than 40,000 muskets, 370,000 rifles, 82,000,000 percussion caps, and many cargoes of "hardware." These were from Custom-house manifests which had passed through the hands of the American Consul at Liverpool.

What more could be said? Mr. BRIGHT declared that war steamers, iron-clads and rams were building now for the Confederate Government. The localities of fourteen of them have been given; but the Government cannot interfere. A whole fleet is preparing as rapidly as possible, ostensibly for the Emperor of China. Everybody knows they are intended to open the Confederate ports. Everybody knows that the Confederate loan was raised to purchase their outfit. This was the reason why eighteen millions—nearly $100,000,000—was subscribed, when only $15,000,000 was wanted. This was the reason why the stock went up to par and to five per cent. premium, though taken at eighty and put on the market at ninety.

The simple truth of the matter is that, with the active sympathy of the upper classes, and the "neutrality" of the Government, a strong party of English capitalists, cotton speculators, ship builders and merchants have taken up the cause of the South in earnest, and mean to put it through. They have embarked their millions, and do not mean to lose them. The Government cannot interfere to prevent it, and has no disposition to do so. As Lord PALMERSTON said last night, *if they attempted to amend the law, they might make it worse.* The Government will be neutral. It may even pass over the seizure of the *Peterhoff* by Capt. WILKES. They will let the North buy all the "hardware" in Birmingham, but they neither can nor will prevent the departure of a single one of the fourteen steamers which Mr. BRIGHT says are fitting out for the Confederate Government. England, as a Government, is not at war with you, but English capitalists and manufacturers are, and I do not see how it is to be helped.

The interest you must grant, is a very strong one. Look at the millions of capital rusting away in Lancashire; look at the great cotton manufacturing interest, which has enriched the world; at the closed cotton ports, the dragging war which shows no sign of a termination, the starving populations already beginning to break out into riot and disorder.

You talk of war. *They ask nothing better.* The more you threaten, the less likely the Government will be to interfere with their projects. A war, they think, would soon settle the matter. You will take Canada. Well, it was but the other day that Mr. GLADSTONE was for getting rid of that troublesome province, on any terms. You will send out privateers. If you do, your ports will be blockaded, and all others closed against them, so that privateering will not be profitable. Ships will go armed with Armstrong guns, or be guarded by men-of-war steamers. That is the way Englishmen feel. They are growing so irritated and disgusted with the war that they are ready for anything that will put an end to it. The efforts of the Emancipationists have not changed the feelings of the upper classes at all. If abolition was ever a favorite idea of the aristocracy, it is so no longer. It is consigned to the oblivion of the lower millions. The *Times* openly defends Slavery. The other higher-class papers apologize for it. Mr. BRIGHT is still the brave and eloquent champion of the North, but he finds very little sympathy in or out of Parliament, except among the working men, who are in earnest in the cause of free labor—all the more earnest because they are oppressed and degraded as freemen are nowhere else in the world. Mr. BRIGHT made a most eloquent speech in favor of the National Government, a few nights ago, to a Trades' Union meeting, at St. James Hall. It was well meant, but very useless. The *Times* is not far from right when it asserts that the whole public of England—meaning the voting and income tax-paying public—all but a few disappointed Republicans, hope for the success of the South.

Lord Hartingdon, in an election speech this week, stated the whole case. He had just come from America, where he had traveled in both sections, and he was out and out Southern, and declared that no union could be restored, nor could the South be conquered. This opinion was never so firm as at this moment. Is it strange that strong efforts should be made to hasten a result in which faith is so general?

If the statements publicly made, and apparently based on good authority are to be believed, the Confederates, within a month, will have at sea one of the most formidable fleets that ever steamed out upon the Atlantic. The steamers now preparing will be as fast, as strong and as powerful as British mechanics can make them. You have not begun to fortify the Northern ports a day too soon. I cannot tell when the blow will fall. I only know that the Confederates here are in a radiant jubilation. *They care nothing about Vicksburgh or Charleston.* They expect to go home in "ninety days." They care nothing for the new Union movement in the North. They care not for recognition. The Money market has recognized them—that is enough. If Cotton is not king, it is at least a hard subject, and has given them a loan of $15,000,000 with the offer of six times as much. That is glory enough.

You may hear more of the *Peterhoff*, but it is impossible to say what Earl RUSSELL will do. But British merchants will do as they like in spite of him. If you want war, I judge that it can be had, and then you can turn the 400,000 rifles sent from Liverpool in this direction. Was really exists at this moment, under the forms of peaceful inter-

course. [illegible] were if it were avowedly real.

The matter of Federal recruiting in Ireland has come up in the House twice or thrice, but as there will be no meeting until after the Easter holidays, Earl RUSSELL will not be in it. Mr. BRIGHT told them last night that every Irishman should was an enemy to England. He might have put in four out of every five at home, and whether in England or Ireland. But, though this is perfectly true, the Irish fill up the ranks of the army, and fight bravely for whatever flag waves over them. They are loyal and disloyal—both after their own fashion. They fight for the North and for the South, and would fight for England and against her. Ireland neutralizes herself everywhere, and spends her strength for naught. What England has got is money, and that will command everything else.

France hopes to make a triumphal entry into Mexico April 1, establish a Government, take possession of a dozen silver mines to pay expenses, and be ready for further operations.

MONADNOCK.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Very Latest by the African.

POLAND.

BERLIN, March 29.

The Schlesische *Zeitung* of to-day says that reliable information has been received from Warsaw that the Marquis de Wielopolski has lost his influence, and is looked upon unfavorably by the Grand Duke, who received him unwillingly.

CRACOW, March 28.

A body of 1,000 insurgents, which was reorganized in the mountains of Swientykrzyz, has appeared in the vicinity of Kielce.

The Russian troops are now marching toward Kielce.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, March 28—2:25 P. M.

The Bourse has been steady. Rentes closed at 69.70, or the same as yesterday.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, March 27—P. M.

A grand banquet in honor of Prince CARIGNANI was given here this evening. Gen. HAGELINE proposed the toast of "Le Polonia," which was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Polish national hymns were sung by the assembly.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

The Destruction of the Ship John A. Park—The Cargo British Property.

From the London Times, 27th ult.

Capt. S. COOPER, master of the ship *John A. Park*, of Hallowell, who arrived yesterday by the ship *Miss Nightingale*, has reports the destruction of his vessel by the Confederate steamer *Alabama*. He sailed from New-York for Montevideo on the 13th of February, with a cargo of lumber. On the 2d inst., being in lat. 29 15 N., long. 36 30 W., at daylight the second officer reported a steamer ahead, bark rigged, which proved to be the *Alabama*. A boat came alongside with an armed crew, and boarded and took charge of the ship. Capt. COOPER was taken before Capt. SEMMES, who asked him if he knew to what the cargo belonged; and he answered he knew not, and but referred for information to the bills of lading, which specified, by certificates of the British Consul at New-York, that the cargo was British property. After examination of the papers, Capt. SEMMES expressed his opinion that the cargo was not British property. Capt. COOPER was then ordered on board his own ship, and told to bring his clothes and those of his crew, on board the *Alabama*. When the work of transferring the crews had been completed, the crew of the *Alabama* set fire to the ship. The English bark *Miss Nightingale*, bound for London, was in sight, and Capt. COMMANS kindly consented to take home to England Capt. COOPER, his wife and two young men. The remainder of the ship's company, consisting of three mates, a carpenter and 16 seamen, were left on board the *Alabama*. The captain and the two young men were compelled to sign a parole of honor not to serve against the Confederate States during the war.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

More Reviews—The Brooklyn Fourteenth N. Y. S. M.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, April 10, 1863.

The President still remains with us, and seems determined to see all that there is to be seen, and manifests a disposition to remedy evils and correct errors, if, upon a thorough examination of this whole army, there are any to be found. Yesterday he reviewed a portion of the troops at Bells Plain, and to-day he will do the same near Stafford Court-House.

The spot selected for the review yesterday was one of the most romantic to be found in a State abounding in picturesque and attractive scenery. The location is about ten miles from these headquarters, in a southeasterly direction, on the banks of the Potomac, a short distance below the mouth of Potomac Creek, where there is a plateau some two miles in length, and extending back one mile from the river bank, completely shut in by a chain of small, steep hills—which look as if dropped into their present place from some other sphere as if by accident, a peculiarity that characterizes much of this portion of Virginia. No better place could have been selected to give effect to a large force of troops. Each regiment formed in columns by division, and ready to be reviewed.

The President yesterday, wearied somewhat, doubtless, by his previous rides in the saddle, rode to the parade-ground in a carriage, accompanied by Mrs. LINCOLN. Gen. HOOKER, with the usual cavalcade and escort of lancers, accompanied the President. The only demonstration made on the route was while passing through a camp of one of the bodies of troops reviewed on Wednesday, where the soldiers lined the carriage-way, and in a familiar, but not insolent manner, asked to have the Paymaster sent along. The troops reviewed made an excellent appearance, and the complimentary remarks in relation to those reviewed on Wednesday, in my letter of yesterday, can be appropriately applied to them. One regiment, however, attracted particularly the attention of not only the President and Gen. HOOKER, but, in fact, all others present. This was the Brooklyn Fourteenth N. Y. S. M., or better known by the soubriquet applied to it by the rebels in the first battle of Bull Run, as "The Red-legged Devils," because they fought so desperately. As this regiment passed in review, "Splendid," "That is splendid," was uttered on all sides—and it was a splendid sight. The Seventh New-York, in its palmiest days, never marched better on the Boss pavement in Broadway, with thousands of the fair sex looking on, inspiring them by their presence to do their best. The Fourteenth has now for duty about 500 men, but there are less than 150 of those who originally came out with it; the balance have enlisted since. All in all, no regiment in the service is composed of better material or is under better discipline. The regiment has been engaged in some twenty battles and never has been found wanting. Capt. JORDAN, of Co. A—a worthy officer—has recently been promoted to the Majority of this regiment.

The rebels across the river are much annoyed by the movement of troops on this side of the river. On Wednesday, as an offset to our review on that day, they marched a whole brigade to man the river bank and had a review of their own. F.

AN EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN RIDGE-STREET.—An Englishman, named Jack WILSON, was brought before Justice COMMANS yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with having broken into and robbed the house of MAX S. MEYER, No. 3 Ridge-st., of money and goods amounting to about $2,000. Among the stolen property there was gold coin in $10 and $5 pieces to the amount of $1,100, and Treasury Notes to the extent of $200. The balance of the plunder consisted of silver coin, silk dresses, coats, pants and other articles of wearing apparel. Officer GARTLE, of the Thirteenth Precinct, discovered the prisoner as he was leaving the premises with a large bundle under his arm, and believing him to be a suspicious character, he followed him a short distance, and finally took him into custody. All the stolen property was recovered from the possession of the accused, with the exception of the money. It is presumed that WILSON had ingeniously passed the latter to an accomplice immediately after the robbery was consummated. In WILSON's possession were found a set of skeleton keys, a jimmy, and other instruments usually carried by burglars. The accused, when taken before the magistrate, stated that he was an English sailor, just arrived on a

[illegible]

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Sunday, April 12.

In the Court of Appeals, Saturday, the case of the New-York Policemen against the Police Commissioners was decided, judgment being rendered for the defendants, with costs.

The weather is warm and rainy. The docks are again submerged. The river is rising.

Broadway Railroad.

It having been objected against the proposal of A. T. STEWART and others to accept the franchise of a Railroad in Broadway, and pay therefor $2,000,000, or run the road at three cents fare, that this offer was made before the bill in the Senate had received important amendments, it will be seen from their offer made this day to the House, that it has been renewed, to apply to the bill as it passed the Senate; and in addition, that they propose to give bonds to complete and operate the road within the time specified in the bill; and, further, that they agree to account the franchise for the equal benefit of all owners of legal property on the small lines embraced in the bill, and, ultimately, for the benefit of the City, which may at any time be substituted in their place and stead, on making restitution for the outlay.

The proposition in this shape sets at rest all claims as to the *best bidder* of the transaction, and proves conclusively that the issue is fairly presented to the Legislature, whether the grant shall be given away, or shall be made so that the two million dollars may be received by the City or State, and employed for the benefit of disabled soldiers or otherwise. The bill makes provision to pay all stage lines:

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York:

You are hereby notified, residents of the City of New-York, represented in the undersigned, that we offer and agree to accept the grant mentioned in the bill as it has passed the Senate, for the construction of a railroad in Broadway and other streets in the City of New-York, and construct the road in the manner authorized with all reasonable and proper speed, and complete the same within two years, for three cents; or if such fare shall be five cents, as agreed in the bill, they will pay to the Mayor, Aldermen and *Commonalty of the City of New-York, or to the State of New-York, or for any other purpose designated by the legislature*, one million dollars for the period of ten years, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars in lieu of all license fees, other than the taxes imposed by law, and the ordinary license fee for each car, and one tax on the City. And the City against the great injustice of running the line of horse cars on the Bowery, and the undersigned are willing to accept the grant on the express condition that on relinquishing them, the City of New-York may enjoy such franchises in their place and stead.

The property owners on the several lines, if they elect, to be taken up by the grant, and lines comply with your petitioners, according to the provisions of the act.

In taking understanding that other parties may be required by the committee having charge of the bill in the House, or by the Legislature, to complete and operate the road within the time specified in the bill, shall be immediately organized.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART, D. HENRY DAIGHT,
AMOS R. ENO, A. C. KINGSLAND,
EDWARD B. JAFFRAY, JOHN J. PHELPS.

(Advertisement.)

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, exposure, and exposures which every volunteer is liable to, I can recommend HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, 25 cents per box.

(Advertisement.)

A GOOD MEMORY depends, first, on the faculties whose function is to remember; secondly, on good health, good digestion, good circulation, &c. For advice on this subject, and for full written descriptions of character, call on FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

SPRING CLOTHING
at
EVANS'
Extensive Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

(Advertisement.)

HERMANN'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERMANN'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hermann & Pierce's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only metal which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

By steamship George Cromwell, for New-Orleans—Richard B. Elliott, G. H. Mumford, S. P. Jackson, J. E. Kimball, Rev. F. S. Evans, Rev. W. H. Goodall, W. F. Bartholomew, Mrs. Hinley, Mrs. Hinley, James Crane, Mrs. Mary Crane, Miss H. Crane, Master Henry Crane, H. Stewart, A. Perry, J. W. Bartbridge, Mrs. J. W. Bartbridge, W. H. Farmer, Mrs. Edward Brotts, Philander Davis, Miss M. Cooke, D. G. Cooke, Kate Killock, Nellie Brock, Martin Kelly, P. Kelly.

Passengers Arrived.

By steamship George Peabody, from New-Orleans—Mr. Bentley, Mr. Cohen, F. E. Barlow, U. S. N., Charles Hanly, U. S. N., Lieut. Wm. Wood, U. S. A., and 4 sons, Lieut. H. H. Little, U. S. Treasury, W. H. O. Moore, T. J. Logan, Reuben, Charles H. Fowler, Capt. C. H. Wilson, Capt. Wm. Hoffman, from Key West to Hilton Head—Capt. J. F. Hayward, Capt. G. W. Blunt, A. S. Kent, U. S. N.; Lieuts. John Locke, Geo. W. Stewart, E. F. Blackwell, John Hall, R. M. Robbins, and a large number in the steerage.

MERCHANTS' ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ..... 6 16 | Sun sets ..... 6 [illegible] | Moon sets ... 2 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook .. 9 56 | Gov. Island. 4 47 | Hell Gate .. 6 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, April 12.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport George Peabody, Atwell, New-Orleans 8 days, with sugar, and 32 passengers, to master.

Steamer Sea Gull, Remy, Providence, with mdse. to E. Speyer.

U. S. transport James Harvey, (of Wiscasset,) Gates, Newport News 4 days, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Brig Vandalia, Foster, Newport News 4 days, in ballast to Ralph Peck. April 8, lat. 43 17, lon. 61 51, passed a ship with black hull in her forecastle, bound W., showing 20 ditto, pendant No. 3, 2, 3. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage; split sails, and sprung a leak.

Ship John Bright, Dewar, Liverpool March 14, with mdse. and 500 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had one birth and three deaths on the passage. March 28, lat. 42 40, lon. 41 30, was boarded by a boat from the ship Addison, Gilbert, 50 ds. from Hull, Eng., for Boston, short of bread; supplied them. Lat. 40 30, lon. 68, passed several vessels.

Ship Atwood Walter, Chadwick, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. and 800 passengers to Snow & Burgess. April 5, lat. 42 40, lon. 51 30, passed near an immense iceberg. Have had three deaths and one birth among the passengers.

Ship Lizzie Southard, (Barrett, New-Orleans March 24, with sugar and 28 passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. April 11, Cape May bearing N. W. 31 miles, passed a schooner, bottom up.

Ship Jas. Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. and 400 passengers, to Ghas. M. Marshall & Co. March 28, Jas. Ollif, colored seaman, fell from the foretopsail yard overboard and was drowned; 31 inst., Daniel Murray, colored seaman, fell from the main topgallant yard to the deck, and died from injuries received.

Ship Caroline, (Steam,) Stricker, London 20 ds., with mdse. to Cesar & Pauli. No date, lat. 36 50, lon. 60 20, passed Br. brig Frank, bound E.

Ship Medallion, of Richmond, Me., Theobald, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar, and 32 passengers, to master.

Ship Thomas Jefferson, (of Boston,) Dodson, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar to F. P. Dodson.

Ship Herald, Tyler, New-Orleans 18 ds., with iron to Benner & Brown.

Bark Sadina, (Br.,) McKenzie, Cardiff Jan. 3, via Lam[illegible]

[illegible]

LOSS OF THE SCHR. MADELINE.—The schr. Madeline, of Berlin, Md., left Philadelphia April 3, for "Berlin," with an assorted cargo. April 2, came in anchor off Chincoteague; there being so heavy sea on we concluded to get under way; on the 12 had a heavy gale from N. E., and was blown across the Gull Shoals; lost rudder and sprung a leak; on the 13 the pumps gave way, was taken off by hr. schr. B. F. Brooks, Capt. Archibald, of Boston, two days old, bound Boston, and owned by G. L. Wilkins, of Berlin, Md.

The following vessels were in port at Key West April 6:

U. S. steamers De Soto, St. Lawrence, Tuscarora, Dale, Vixen, Kanawha Allen; schrs. Hornet, from New-Orleans for New-York; Rescue, from Pensacola for Philadelphia; Smith, Brien & Milliken, Bruce, from Philadelphia, discharged coal; Jas. M. Houston, Hammond, for Philadelphia, about 15th; Alex. Milliken, from New-York; Sarah Bruen, Sears, from Boston, with coal for Government; Schrs. Henry Perkins, Saunders, from Boston; F. S. Hathaway, from Gloucester, Mitchell, the brig Hansa, of and for Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

George Hurlbut—ship, steering E., was passed, March 28, lat. 43 41, lon. 41 [illegible].

TYR—Norw. bark, from Boston, Hond., for London, April 2.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, March 28, bark Venus, Atkinson, for New-York in 4 ds.; Br. brig Fortuna, for do. in 6 ds.; schr. J. Rayner, for do. in 6 ds.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM;

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxuriant quality as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

EXTRACT of a Letter from A NOBLE GENTLEMAN at Madras. To Messrs. LEA & PERRINS, Worcester.

MADRAS, 1861.

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their SAUCE is daily introduced at the table of the Lieutenant-Governor, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

And Applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

The above Sauce is both piquant and economical. In soup, gravy, or with fish, game, &c., its delightful flavor and zest is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York, Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

BROOKLYN GROCERIES,

AT NO. 102 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, RESIDENTS OF BROOKLYN can buy their GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS AS CHEAP AND CHEAPER than by coming to New-York.

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, SPICES, And a general assortment of GROCERIES, at CHEEVER'S, No. 102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MANUFACTURE OF FRENCH PLATE BY THE MONTMORENCY.

Mr. J. Brown Hooper, formerly of this City, and known as the proprietor of the Montmorency Hotel, in Montreal, Canada, and latterly of Philadelphia, in the capacity of the proprietor of the Hotel Dieu, in Quebec, and also in connection with the Canadian Legislature, has recently been engaged, by the Emperor of the French, to establish a manufactory of French plate, in the Montmorency Valley, near Quebec, with a view to the introduction of French capital and French skill into the Canadian Provinces. Mr. Hooper, while in Quebec, was in the habit of delivering lectures upon the resources of Canada, and the advantages to be derived from